
सम्पादक: (Editor) :

विश्वबन्धु: (VISHVA BANDHU),

शास्त्री (Shastri), M.A., M.O.L. (पंजाब Pb.),

O.d'A. (फ्रांस Fr.), Kt.C.T. (इटली It.)

भारते होशियारपुरे

वि. वै. शो. संस्थानके मुद्रणालये मुद्राप्य

विश्वेश्वरानन्दवैदिकशोधसंस्थान-कृते

विद्याभास्करेण शास्त्रिणा देवदत्तेन प्राकाशि

Printed at

The V. V. R. INSTITUTE PRESS
and Published for

The Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute

By DEVA DATTA, Shastri, V. B.,
at Hoshiarpur (India).

गणिका-वृत्त-संग्रहः

Or

Texts on Courtezans in Classical Sanskrit

Compiled and Presented

By

Ludwik Sternbach, LL. D.



होशियारपुरे

(HOSHIARPUR)

विश्वेश्वरानन्दसंस्थान-प्रकाशनमण्डलम्

(Vishveshvaranand Institute Publications)

सर्वेऽधिकाराः सुरक्षिताः

प्रकाशक-संकेतः,
विश्वेश्वरानन्द-वैदिक-शोध-संस्थानम्
साधु-आश्रमः, होशियारपुरं (भारते)

प्रथमं संस्करणम् , १९५३



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Publishers :

**VISHVESHVARANAND VEDIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Sadhu Ashram, HOSHIARPUR (India)**

First Edition, 1953

EDITOR'S PREFACE

During the past many years, Dr. Ludwik Sternbach has taken a keen and sustained interest in studying certain special sociological aspects of the Sanskrit literature. As a fruit of this great interest, his prolific pen has produced a large number of serial papers, entitled, 'Juridical Studies in Ancient Indian Law,' which have been published in different Oriental research journals. One on the subject of "Legal Position of Women whose Husbands live on their Earnings" being No. 18 of the said serial of his papers appeared in the Part II (pages 295-303) of our Institute publication, "Siddha-Bhāratī" or "The Rosary of Indology" (November, 1950). Towards the end of March, 1951, he requested the present writer that a compilation of some 700 original texts which he had made from Classical Sanskrit literature towards a comprehensive survey of the life and social position of courtezans and arranged with preambles and foot-notes thereto might be included in our Institute publications. That wish of his is now being fulfilled by the issue of the present volume as one of our Institute publications.

The editorial treatment accorded at the Institute to this work included (1) transliteration of the said texts into Devanāgarī character, (2) revision of the text-script by comparing it with the relevant originals, (3) pruning down of the Critical Apparatus through removal of all pseudo-variants, born of usual clerical mistakes, (4) minor re-arrangement of text-groups, and (5) retouching of bibliographical entries. "Additions, Alterations and Corrections" at the end represent mainly, the post-print suggestions of the author. It is regretted that an additional supply by the author of some 300 texts from Sanskrit works not utilised before, was received when it had become too late for the purpose of incorporation of the same in the present edition of this work.

And, in sending out this volume, it is my pleasant duty to express my gratitude to the author for having managed to return from distant New York his final corrections regularly and without much loss of time. Likewise, I very much appreciate the hard work that my immediate assistant, Prof. Bhim Dev and other colleagues, namely, Syts. Amar Nath, Madan Mohan, Shrikanth and Durga Datt had to do in connection with the final preparation and publication of this book. The Printing Department of the Institute has also done full justice to the printing and binding of this volume which, it is to be hoped, will meet with general satisfaction.

V. V. R. Institute, Hoshiarpur,
June 24, 1953.

VISHVA BANDHU

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गणिका-वृत्त-संग्रहः

(Texts on Courtezans in Classical Sanskrit)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Sanskrit literature has reached its apogee in its didactic poetry, with its polished reflective stanzas of elevated *śatakas*, or highly finished *subhāṣitas* which are pithy aphorisms of proverbial philosophy and are like miniature word-paintings. Deep thoughts are masterfully incorporated in the two-verse measures—*ślokas*. We find hundreds of such stanzas not only in the *Mahābhārata* but throughout the whole range of Sanskrit literature. They are not only collected in special compendia (*subhāṣita-saṁgraha*, *subhāṣitasāṁdoha* etc.) but are scattered throughout the entire Sanskrit literature. The poets, it seems, used to weave into their masterworks such didactic stanzas.

2. The subject and practice of courtezanship has often been not only touched upon but also accurately and precisely described in the classical Sanskrit literature. In consequence, we find hundreds of stanzas dealing with this topic. The following Chapters are comprised of aphorisms, maxims, or thoughts found by the writer worthy of quoting.

3. Aphorisms, like proverbs, however quaintly expressed contain the essence of some moral truth or practical lesson. They are drawn from real life and are generally the fruit of philosophy grafted on the stem of experience¹. They furnish an index to the spirit of a nation and are the result of its civilization. Maxims, being the condensed good sense of nations² and men, reveal peculiar traits of their character³, while the wisdom of the wise and the experience of the ages is preserved by quotations⁴. Every aphorism, maxim or quotation, contributes something to the stability or enlargement of a language⁵. Though Sanskrit is one of the richest languages in the world it still seems that a collection, however incomplete, of its aphorisms, maxims and quotations on one subject, cannot fail to throw some further side-light on the genius, wit and spirit of the Indian people.

1. Compare J. Christian : *Behar Proverbs*.

2. Compare Sir James Makintosh quoted in Broom : *Legal Maxims*.

3. Compare Vauvenargues : *Reflections*.

4. Compare Isaac'd Israeli : *Curiosities of Literature*.

5. Compare S. Johnson : *Dictionary* (Preface).

4. This collection, from classical Sanskrit, of aphorisms, maxims and quotations on courtezanship is certainly incomplete, although it presents more than seven hundred sayings. It is practically impossible to make a complete collection of sayings worth quoting from Sanskrit literature because of its richness and because many texts have not yet been edited ; the greatest handicap, however, for persons not living in India, is the inaccessibility of many Sanskrit texts, even if they have already been published.

5. In this paper the author does not intend to edit the text of the sayings critically¹ or provide their English translation; the purpose of this edition is to collect the aphorisms in one set, and subsequently group them in accordance with the topic treated in each individual saying². The process of grouping is attestedly a most difficult task and an arrangement of this type can never be quite satisfactory, since the same aphorism may be viewed from various angles and accordingly classified under various headings. Indeed, sometimes, the same text would have to be included in two or more chapters, or one *śloka* divided in two or more parts; but an effort has been made to quote a particular text once only, choosing its most important topic and giving cross-references in footnotes. It is also felt that the short preamble to each quotation is incomplete, since it does not give the translation of the stanza but merely indicates its principal thought. It is, however, to be pointed out that this paper is primarily meant for Sanskrit scholars and not for popular use. The author gives in Latin the necessary preamble to some stanzas which might seem objectionable to a contemporary reader, although they were completely harmless to the people among and for whom they were composed.

6. Since the texts have been taken from different sources and were written in various epochs by different authors, they are very often contradictory. Different points of view, for instance, have been expressed in connection with some main topics by the hyper-critical, severe and castigating Jaina monk Amitagati and the benign Vātsyāyana, the author of the *Kāmasūtra* who is ready to praise any kind of love.

7. It should also be noted that not all the texts quoted in this paper refer explicitly to courtezans as such. They, sometimes, refer to women in general or to unchaste women, but *per analogiam* refer also to courtezans. Sometimes, texts of this type have been quoted because they help in the

1. The texts are reproduced as they have been published in the various editions given in the 'Abbreviations' and give, in some cases, different readings and variants.

2. In principle, when an aphorism or saying is found in many texts, one of them has been quoted as the main source and the rest have been mentioned in the footnotes.

clearer understanding of some other texts directly connected with the subject¹.

8. In this short introduction the author wishes to express his gratitude to the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute for accepting his paper for publication and, in particular, its Honorary Director and Editor, Professor Dr. Vishva Bandhu Shastri, with whom he had the honour and pleasure of discussing his manuscript during his stay in Amritsar in September 1951.

The author wishes also to record his indebtedness to the assistant Editor Professor Bhima Deva Shastri and other members of the editorial staff of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute who undertook the arduous task of revising his entire manuscript and transcribing the *ślokas* in *devanāgarī*. The excellent form of presentation of the booklet is wholly due to the work done by them. With the exception of the final correction, all corrections of this very difficult manuscript were also done by them with great care and deep knowledge of the subject, for which the author expresses his most profound thanks.

1. In 1945, in the "Supplement to Bhāratīya Vidyā Miscellany" (pp. 1-19), the last instalment of the author's "Ves'yā ; Synonyms and Aphorisms" containing some one hundred aphorisms appeared. In the "Second Supplement to Ves'yā ; Synonyms and Aphorisms" (Bhāratīya Vidyā, Vol. XI, Nos. 1-2), the author stated that the number of aphorisms collected by him in the meantime necessitated editing them anew.

TEXTS

CHAPTER I

On the Company of Courtezans

(i)

According to the teachings of the *Kūmasūtras*, the acts of *kāma* are of the same importance as eating, since success in life depends on both of them; they are the fruit of *dharma* and *artha* :

1. शरीरस्थितिहेतुत्वादाहारसधर्माणो हि कामाः, फलभूताश्च धर्मार्थयोः ॥

VKS. XXV. 2-3.

For, not to deprive the sense-organs of their natural functioning is held to be the highest duty¹ :

2. भूतेन्द्रियानभिद्रोहो धर्मो हि परमो मतः ।

अतो जातिस्मरा पुत्रि जाताऽहमिह जन्मनि ॥ SKSS. II. 13. 134

Though sexual intercourse with one's own wife is held necessary for the perpetuation of the family, sexual intercourse with courtezans is suggested for avoiding sickness (i. e. excessive sexual desire)²:

3. दाररतिः संततये व्याधिप्रशमाय चेटिकाश्लेषः । DK. 789a

Certainly, nothing is to be said against an ordinary fellow if he falls a victim, under the charm of a courtesan, to an extreme desire for her, when we find that even the cognition of reality as acquired by adepts in meditation can hardly withstand the spell of her enchanting glance :

4. का गणना विषयवशे पुंसि वराके वराङ्गनास्पृहया ।

व्याजेन वीक्षमाणा ध्यानधियां स्पृशति सज्ज्ञानम् ॥ DK. 835.

1. "The ascetic said, 'My daughter, in a former birth I and that bitch were the two wives of a certain Brahman who frequently went about to other countries on embassies by order of the king. Now, while he was away from home, I lived with other men at my pleasure, and so did not defraud my sense-organs (lit. media of life-expression) of their natural enjoyment. For, considerate functioning of the sense-organs is held to be the highest duty.....' (HK. XIII. 130-4).

2. Compare कण्डप्रशमाय KM. III. 99

It may be good for one who after keeping sexual excitement under check resorts to a courtesan and, thereby, attains at night, may be as a reward of his penance, bliss without a second :

5. स्तम्भितमनोभवमदो घन्यो भजते सनर्मदारोधः ।

नित्यं तपस्यतो निशि किं नाऽऽनन्दाद्व्यानुभूतिः स्यात् ? RR. 82

(ii)

Every man finds pleasure in intercourse with courtezans whose life is devoted to giving such pleasure to their paramours :

6. जात्यैव कामिजनरञ्जनजीवितासु,

वेशोपचारनिरतासु ससौरमासु ।

कामप्रमोदम(भ)म(व)कासु सविभ्रमासु,

वेश्यासु कस्य न रतिः सततस्मितासु ॥ KS. VIII. 94

Though lode-stones and courtezans' hearts are hard, they attract iron and men when they are in their neighbourhood :

7. परमार्थकठोरा अपि विषयगतं लोहकं मनुष्यं च¹ ।

चुम्बकपाषाणशिला रूपाजीवाश्च कर्षन्ति ॥ DK. 319

Women are likened to a pot of butter while men are likened to live-coal. When the coal and the pot are brought together, the butter melts; such is the nature of women and men² :

8. “भो राजन् ! अहं तस्य तपोविघ्नं करिष्यामि, मया वश्यं कर्तुं किमद्भुतं वर्तते ? सौन्दर्यलावण्येन मुनिं मोहयिष्यामि । अस्मिन्नगरे ये मां पश्यन्ति, ते मोहिता भवन्ति ।

उक्तं च— घृतकुम्भसमा नारी, तप्ताङ्गारसमः पुमान्³ ।

संश्लेषाद् द्रवते कुम्भः, तद्वत् स्त्रीपुंस-भाविता ॥⁴ S'V. p. 1 : 22—27;
and III. 10

and, therefore, according to NH., wise men should not keep together these two :

9. घृतकुम्भसमा नारी तप्ताङ्गारसमः पुमान् ।

तस्माद् घृतं च वह्निं च नैकत्र स्थापयेद् बुधः ॥ NH. I. 120

1. लोहमिव पुरुषं KM. III. 60.

2. Courtezans know that they befool men. Compare also the story of Rāsi Marici and of Kāmamañjarī in DD. (Apahāravarma's Adventure).

3. पुरुषश्चाऽग्निवर्चसः S'V. III. 10.

4. Compare BhP. VII. 12, 9 and SB. 228 [62] reading :

अग्निकुण्डसमा नारी घृतकुम्भसमो नरः ।

संगमेन परस्त्रीणां कस्य न चलते मनः ॥

But men needing attachment to women look for sexual intercourse and seek after courtezans; not the contrary. In the same way, bees seek mango flowers, not the mango flowers bees :

10. येषां श्लाघ्यं यौवनमभिमुखतामुपगतो विधिर्येषाम् ।
फलितं येषां ¹सुकृतैर्जीवितसुखितार्थिता येषाम् ॥ DK. 279
11. तेऽवश्यं स्वयमेव त्वामनुवध्नन्ति ²मदनसा(?)रभिन्नाः ।
नहि मधुलिहः कृशोदरि³ मृग्यन्ते चूतमञ्जर्या ॥ Ibid, 280
12. नर्मदामनु तपस्यशान्तहृद्भृष्टधीरसिकतामये क्वचित् ।
संस्तुताविह परात्मयोगकृत् किं तदन्यदपि कर्म शर्मणे ? RR. 9

Men enjoy the passion of love to a particular degree with courtezans, since they are full of passion, and men's pleasure depends on the amount of passion given to them :

13. गुणवती ललिताऽपि न शोभते तनुतरार्थकदर्शनयान्विता ।
सुकविसूक्तिरिवार्थवती परं व्रजति वेशवधूः स्पृहणीयताम् ॥ KS. IV. 132
14. ⁴तस्मादात्माभिगमनविविधनिमित्तं ⁵विधार्यते केन ।
निजपरपण्यस्त्रीणां रागाधीनं तु हृदयनिर्वहणम् ॥ DK. 499

Courtezans create in their paramours a unique emotion, that is, of deception and bewilderment :

15. स्पृशति स्वरूपमुग्धं शश्वदसत्यद्वितीयभावेन ।
भ्रमयति विकलयतीदं दृश्यञ्जनमात्ममायया कलितम् ॥ RR. 28

which also gives to them unlimited pleasure :

16. अप्युद्दामव्यसनसरणेः संगमे कामुकानां,
भद्रं भद्रे भुवनजयिनस्त्वत्कलाकौशलस्य ।
अप्युत्साहप्रचुरसुहृदः कामकेलीनिवासाः,
प्रौढोत्साहास्तव सुवदने स्वस्तिमन्तो विलासाः ॥ KS. I. 24

which causes them to forget other women :

17. किंतु तासां कलाकेलिकुशलानां⁶ मनोरमम् ।
विस्मारितापरस्त्रीकं⁷ सुरतं जायते यथा ॥ RS'T. I. 126

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. सुकृतं DKB. | 2. Compare मदनशरं DKB. |
| 3. V. l. मधुलेहाः सुन्दरि | 4. तस्मादस्त्वाभिगमनं DKB. |
| 5. निवार्यं DKB. | 6. V. l. °केलिः° |
| 7. V. l. विस्मितानां परं | |

This pleasure given by them to men became so proverbial that we find many aphorisms which say that the necessary quality of good wives is to behave in bed like courtezans :

18. कोपे दासी, रतौ वेश्या, भोजने जननीसमा ।
मन्त्रिणी विपदः काले, सा भार्या प्राणवल्लभा ॥ CS. 87
19. कार्येषु मंत्री, करणेषु दासी, स्नेहेषु माता, शयनेषु वेश्या ।
धर्माऽनुकूला, क्षमया धरित्री, परमङ्गला पुण्यवधूरिहैव¹ ॥ SB. 5. [1686]
20. कार्येषु दासी, करणेषु मंत्री, रूपे च रम्भा, क्षमया धरित्री ।
भोज्येषु माता, शयने तु वेश्या षट्कर्मयुक्ता खलु धर्मपत्नी ॥ CTP. 117
21. भृत्यो मन्त्री विपत्तौ, भवति रतिविधौ यात्र² वेश्या विदग्धा,
लज्जालुर्या विनीता³, गुरुजनविनता, गेहिनी⁴ गेहकृत्ये ।
भक्ता⁵ पत्यौ, सखी या स्वजनपरिजने, धर्मकर्मैकदक्षा,
साऽल्पक्रोधाऽल्पपुण्यैः सकलगुणनिधिः प्राप्यते स्त्री न मर्त्यैः ॥ AS. VI. 12

although, occasionally, courtezans in bed mock in sharp and biting words at their paramours :

22. प्रसीदति किलाजितः, श्रितमनोजवन्ध्यायते
क्षरन्मदनवारणप्रतिकृतौ प्रयत्नं कुरु ।
यतः श्रुतिशिरःशतप्रकटितप्रमोदाद्वय-
स्वरूपविषया भवेत्तव पराऽनुभूतिश्चिरात् ॥ RR. 21

Courtezans ravish men just as sweet speeches of poets ravish people (since courtezans speak beautifully). They are attractive creatures, possess excellent qualities, are carefully annointed, are exciting and well disposed; they give men, through their arts, the highest pleasure and satisfaction and offer ever new enjoyments⁶ :

23. सालंकारतया विभक्किरुचिरच्छाया, विशेषाश्रया
वक्रा, सादरचर्चणा⁷ रसवती, मुग्धाऽर्थलब्धा परम् ।
आश्रयोचितवर्णना नवनवाऽऽस्वादप्रमोदाऽर्चिता
वेश्या सत्कविभारतीव हरति प्रौढा कलाशालिनी ॥

KS. Epiloguc 1

1. षटांगना पुण्यवधूरिहैव BIS.

2. V. I. यात्र

3. V. I. विगीता

4. V. I. गेहनी

5. V. I. भक्त्या

6. This stanza has a double meaning and can also be differently understood.

7. Better चर्चना

(iii)

Courtezans are as agile, as are horses, flags, drapery, boys and *viduṣakas* :

24. अश्वानां(च) पताकानां वालानां पर्ययोपिताम् ।
विदूषकपटानां च ¹चापल्यमतिमण्डनम् ॥ SB. 228 (736)

(iv)

The whole substance of courtezans is love², and, therefore, a courtesan's look revives Kāma who was killed by S'iva :

25. कुप्यत्पिनाकिनेत्राग्निज्वालाभस्मीकृतः पुरा ।
उज्जीवितः³ पुनः कामो⁴ मन्ये वेद्याविलोकितैः⁵ ॥ RS'T. 1. 129

Consequently, they use their whole charm to attract men. In particular, they charm and excite their paramours with garments which magnify and bring out their beauty :

26. नवोन्नतपयोधरस्फुटतराऽम्बराऽभ्यन्तर-
श्रिया हृदयहारितां वहति नीलिमोत्कर्षतः ।
स्मराहितगलप्रभातिशयशालिनि श्रीधरे,
मनो मम किरीटिनः कपटमानवेद्यालके ॥ RR. 85

27. श्रुता गीता लोकैर्जगति बहुशोभारतकथा,
यदीया लीलास्ते मम हृदि महोरूपचयभृत् ।
नरे सारथ्यादावुदितपरमार्थव्यवहतिः(ति-),
समानात्मा साक्षात्कृतिविषयतामेप्यति कदा ॥ Ibid, 65

(v)

The pleasures given by courtezans are considered far higher than those given by a wife whose youth is spoiled by bringing forth children, who does not know the courteous behaviour of courtezans and to whom passion etc. is unknown :

28. नित्यप्रसूतिहतसुस्थिरयौवनेषु,
वेशोपचाररहितेषु मदोज्झितेषु ।
गोष्ठीविलासरसकेलिनिरादरेषु,
दारेषु का स्मररुचिः कलहाङ्कुरेषु ॥⁶ KS. VIII. 93

1. चापल्यमिति° BIS.

2. Compare RS'T. 1. 128 (Aphorism 208).

3. V. l. यज्जी°

4. V. l. पुनर्मारो

5. V. l. °वलोकनैः, °वलोकितैः, °विलोकनैः

6. Compare aphorisms 631—47 and different views in aphorisms 595—600.

(vi)

Though pleasure of sexual intercourse with courtezans is great, and causes delight, esteemed persons, who are personally acquainted with the gist of the matter, have to decide whether they should visit mountain-valleys or the affectionately smiling courtezans :

29. मात्सर्यमुत्सार्य विचार्य कार्यमार्याः समर्यादमिदं वदन्तु¹ ।
सेव्या नितम्बाः किमु² भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मेर-विलासिनीनाम्³ ॥

⁴BhS'. 84

since courtezans, in spite of their charms, are full of faults; the love of the same is as deadly as poison :

30. स्त्रीति प्रीतिकरं पुरः परिणतौ हालाहलं केवलम्,
सर्वस्य व्यसनं किलैतदधिकं तत्रापि वेश्येति च ।
प्राधान्येन ततस्तदेव कथितं यत्तत्प्रसङ्गेन च,
व्याख्यातं गुणदोषजातमुचितं चिन्त्यं तदप्यादरात् ॥ JM. 54

and since courtezans are unsteady⁵:

31. चेतःश्वापदवागुरा दशगुणस्फारस्मरोड्डामरा,
वार्ता(?र्द्ध)व्या(?क्या)वधयःसमुद्रलहरीपूरैरिवोत्पादिताः ।
नापि स्वाम्य-समर्पणेन न सखे सख्यावि(?ऽव)रोधेन वा,
गूढान्तर्मुखसाहस-व्यतिकरा रक्ष्याः परं योपितः ॥ Ibid., 55

and it is known that men who pursue the right path are lords of their own senses and are modest as long as women, particularly, courtezans, do not conquer their hearts :

32. सन्मार्गे तावदास्ते प्रभवति पुरुषस्तावदेवेन्द्रियाणाम्,
लज्जां तावद्विधत्ते विनयमपि समालम्ब्यते तावदेव ।
भ्रूचापाकृष्टमुक्ताः श्रवणपथजुषो⁶ नीलपद्माण एते⁷,
यावल्लीलावतीनां न हृदि धृतिमुषो⁸ दृष्टिवाणाः पतन्ति ॥⁹

S'ts 66. 4—7

1. °उदाहरन्तु KP.

2. किल BIS.

3. नितम्बिनीनाम् BIS.

4. Also, in KP. 60; SRBh. 251. 36; S'V. 2229; NA. 278; *Dasarṇṇapavaloka* 162. For different readings in BhS'. see BhS'. p. 33.

5. Compare Chapters 9—11.

6. V. 1. °पथपूजो

7. V. 1. नीलब्रह्माल यते

8. V. 1. धृतिमुखो, धृतिमुखो, सपदि धृतिमुखा

9. Also quoted as aphorism 138 and in NHJ. 1. 207; NHS, ad 39. 20; BhS' 95; SB. 293; S'P 3300; SRBh. 260. 112; SV. 2246; SKM. 53. 12; SRK. 276. 3. For different readings in these sources see aphorism 138.

CHAPTER II

On General Characteristics of Courtezans

(i)

Falseness, impetuosity, deceit, envy, extreme avariciousness, want of good principles and impurity are considered as inbred faults of women :

33. असत्यं¹ साहसं माया² मात्सर्यं चातिलुब्धता³ ।
निर्गुणत्वमशौचत्वं⁴ स्त्रीणां दोषाः स्वभावजाः ॥ ⁵NHJ. 1. 208

These characteristics of women, often repeated in various literary works, apply also to courtezans who are described by Samsthānaka in S'M. in the following words⁶ :

‘This whip of robber Love, this dancing-girl,
Eater of fish, destroyer of her kin,
This snubnose, stubborn, love-box, courtesan,
This clothes-line, wanton creature, maid of sin—’:

34. एषा नाणकमोषिकामकशिका, मत्स्याशिका, लासिका,
निर्नाश(?)स) कुलनाशिका, अवशिका, कामस्य मञ्जूषिका ।
एषा वेशवधूः⁷ सुवेशनिलया वेशाङ्गना वेशिका.....॥⁸ RS'. to S'M. 1.23

1. अच्युतम् or अच्युतं PP., Pts., S'to., S'V., CND.
2. मूर्खत्वम् PP., Pts., S'to., S'V., CND.
3. अतिलोभता PP., Pts., S'V.; अतिलोभिता CND.; चलचित्तता S'to.; मात्सर्यं चातिलुब्धता BIS.
4. अशौचं निर्दयत्वं च PP., Pts., S'V., S'to.; अशौचत्वं निर्दयत्वं CND.; निर्दयत्वमहंकारं BIS.
5. Also, in PP. 1. 143, Pts. 1. 195, S'to. 327. 20—1, S'V. 3. 6, CND. 2. 1, SB. 219 [328]. Also, in माहाराष्ट्री in AEM. (HA. 140) where we read :

माया अलियं लोहो मूढत्वं साहसं असोयत्तम् ।

निसंसया तहचिय महिलण सहयया दोसा ॥

6. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS. 9. 11.

7. In the text वेशवधूः

8. एषा नाणकमूषिकामकशिका मच्छाशिका लाशिका,
णिण्णाशा कुलणाशिका अवशिका कामाहमञ्जूषिका ।

एषा वेशवधू शुवेशणिलया वेशाङ्गना वेशिआ.....॥ S'M. 1. 23

In JM., S'ts. and many other sources, we find general statements of defaults of courtezans. Thus, according to JM., they are avaricious and are like thieves who deprive their paramours of their wealth before their very eyes, or like blood-eagles who suck out blood (wealth) from their paramours; they are unstable, like the colour of the turmeric which rests on the tongue and is not pure and lasting; they are untruthful and devoid of attachment to their paramours; they pretend only that they love their paramours, since in that way they gain their livelihood. There is no true passion or true affection in them; they delude men with great skill, describing them, *inter alia*, as handsome, while they are ugly and are shameless; in short, their whole behaviour is untrue and full of false pretences :

35. हारिद्रवसोदराय रसनामंडो(मात्रो)परिस्थायिने,
सत्यादन्यतमाय वित्तहरणप्रत्यक्षचौराय च ।
चित्रं दुर्भंगरूपवर्णनमहापाण्डित्यविधाय ते,
व्याजानां प्रथमाय गर्भगणिकारागाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ JM. 2
36. ध्यानं यत्परमेश्वरं प्रति सदा यद्वीतरागं मनो,
यत्कर्मातिकठोरघोरगहनं भूत्यै यदत्यादरः ।
आश्चर्यं च शरीरदानमपि यत्कार्यं विकारं विना,
तद्वेश्यैव तपस्विनी कलियुगे लोकोऽपि तद्भावितः ॥ Ibid, 3
37. श्रीमन्तं शिरसा विभर्ति कुरुते विश्वभ्रमं हेलया,
धत्ते पाटक(न)पक्षपातमनिशं नैवामिषैस्तृप्यति ।
रक्त्वं पातुमपीहते च सकलं तद्व्यस्य मूर्तिर्यथा,
वेश्या किं तु भुजंगभक्षणविधौ नाद्यापि विश्राम्यति ॥ Ibid, 4
38. आजीवः¹ कपटाऽनुरागकलया दोषो न दुःशीलता,
वैधव्यं न च बाधते सदसतोः संभावना व्यत्ययात् ।
यत्किञ्चित्करणे परस्वहरणे व्रीडा न पीडाकरी,
नो वा राजभयं च ही बत सुखं जीवन्ति वारस्त्रियः ॥ Ibid, 53

According to S'ts., deceitfulness, untrue speech, scolding, crookedness, hypocrisy, deceptive weeping, hypocritical laughter, groundless jubilation or lamentation, adulatory begging, amorous disposition and indifference, identical behaviour in case of good and bad luck, or towards what is right and wrong are considered as common to courtezans, since lips, hands, cheeks, breasts, navels, backsides are common to all women, but each of them has her own heart :

39. वैशिकी¹ कृत्रिमां वार्णी व्यलीकान्² शपथांस्तथा ।
कौटिल्यं³ कृत्रिमं भावं⁴ कृत्रिमं रुदितं तथा ॥ *S'is.* 80 : 8—9
40. हास्यं च कृत्रिमं दुःखं सुखं चैवमपार्थकम्⁵ ।
याचनं विनयोपेतं⁶ स्नेहभावो⁷ निरीहता ॥ *Ibid.* 86 : 10; 81 : 1
41. समत्वं सुखदुःखेषु धर्माधर्मसमक्रिया⁸ ।
भुजंगपुरतश्चैव कौटिल्यक्रमदर्शनम्⁹ ॥ *Ibid.* 81 : 2—3
42. अहरं करं कवोलं¹⁰ थण्णुअलं णाहिमण्डलं रमणं ।
¹¹इत्थिअजणसामणं¹² हिअअं जं जस्स तं तस्स ॥ *Ibid.* 81 : 4—5

(ii)

Old procuresses are ministers of courtezans and teach them the behaviour suitable to them; particularly, they teach them that the whole purpose of their life is gaining money and to suck dry their paramours through coquetry and different tricks :

43. साम्राज्यं मधुमांसमत्स्थगितनं मन्त्री जरत्कुट्टनी
दण्ड्यः सार्थकिराटसूनुरधनाः शृङ्गारिणः किंकराः ।
आचारो बहुगालिदानमधमो मित्रं धनं जीवितं
वेश्यानां पुर-चार¹³(?-चौर-पतितो)थ(र्थ-)-भग्नः प्रियः ॥

JM. 30

44. प्रत्यङ्गार्पणचारुचाटुकरणप्रेमोचितप्रार्थना
श्रीवातायनदर्शन(ना)दि गणिकालोकस्य धर्मः परः ।
कुट्टन्याः पुनरुत्कटोत्कटमिदं तत्रास्त्यगस्त्यव्रतं,
यत्प्राणाहुतिरेकैव सकलै रत्नाकरैः कामिभिः ॥ *Ibid.* 33

1. *V. I.* तं तस्स, वैशिकं, वैशिकनि, वैशिकः

2. *V. I.* अलीकान्, अलीकपथकसव्या

3. *V. I.* कोटील्यं, कोटिल्यं

4. *V. I.* कृत्रिमो भावः(भवो), कृत्रिमोद्भावः, कृत्रिमाभाव

5. *V. I.* कृत्रिमं दुःखं चैवमपार्थकम्, चैवमुपार्थकम्

6. *V. I.* पातनं विनयोपितं

7. *V. I.* स्नेहो°

8. *V. I.* धर्माधर्मेषु सत्क्रिया, समक्रियाः

9. *V. I.* भुजंगमित्रसंबन्धि व्यवहारप्रवीणता

10. *V. I.* छरं(चरं) करं करं कवोलं

11. *V. I.* इत्तिअ°

12. *V. I.* °आमन्नं

13. Text corrupt and broken.

Courtezans use all tricks known to them in order to get money, since their only aim is to make business:

45. या धनहार्या नार्यो निर्मर्यादाः स्वकार्यतात्पर्याः ।

सह ताभिरपीहन्ते बत मन्दाः संगतमजर्यम् ॥ DK. 626

Courtezans, through their harshness, crookedness and (black) character carry out their occupation as they have carried it out by evoking passion among men through the hardness of their breasts, curved line of their eyebrows and blackness of their eyes :

46. कुचयोः कठिनत्वेन कुटिलत्वेन या भ्रुवोः ।

नेत्रयोः श्यामलत्वेन वेद्यावृत्तमदर्शयत् ॥ KS. I.7

since :

47. ते दृष्टिमात्रपतिता अपि कस्य नात्र

क्षोभाय पद्मलदशामलकाः खल्लाश्च ।

नीचाः सदैव सविलासमलीकलग्ना

ये कालतां कुटिलतामिव न त्यजन्ति ॥ KP. VI. 299

(iii)

These characteristics of courtezans give only a general picture of their faults. Further aphorisms or quotations, cited in the following pages, give a further detailed view of their position and behaviour as described in Classical Sanskrit literature.

CHAPTER III On Courtezans' Passion for Money

(i)

Courtezans are considered to be greedy persons :

48. धिक् खलु गणिकाभावम्, लुब्धेति मां तुल्यति ।

यदि न प्रतीच्छामि, स एव दोषो भविष्यति ॥¹ Comm. to BhC. IV.

5 : 75—6

and men should not forget that they may disregard their own cleverness, skill and good character and other good qualities, since courtezans are pleased only with money. Because of the avarice of courtezans only rich men have a chance to become their paramours :

49. वैदग्धीमवधीरय व्यवहितं कार्यं कलाकौशलं

सौजन्येन गतं किमन्यदफलो राशिर्गुणानामपि ।

यस्मान्न प्रणयेन, न प्रणतिभिः, प्रेम्णा न न प्रीणनै-

र्न प्राणैरपि ते भुजंग गणिका वित्तं विना तुष्यति ॥ JM. 44

It is hard to find courtezans without avarice as it is hard to find a lotus plant without a root, or a merchant who has never cheated or a goldsmith who has never stolen, or a village gathering without a fight :

50. सुष्ठु बलूच्यते :—अकन्दसमुत्थिता पद्मिनी, अवञ्चको

वणिक, अचौरः सुवर्णकारः, अकलहो ग्रामसमागमः,

अलुब्धा गणिकेति ॥² SA. to S'M. V. : 35—7

Therefore, it is most surprising when courtezans leave rich men for poor men, or when they spend their money on their paramours (kings). Since it is known that their usual aim is to gain money and that they

1. धिक् खलु गणिकाभावं, लुब्धेति मां तुल्यति, जै ए पडिच्छे,

सो एव दोषो भविस्सदि ॥ BhC. IV. 5 : 73—4

2. सुष्ठु वखु वुचचदि :—अकन्दसमुत्थिता पद्मिनी, अवञ्चको वणिक्, अचौरः सुवर्णकारो, अकलहो ग्रामसमागमो, अलुब्धा गणिका इति । (हुक्करं एदे संभाविअन्ति । ता पिअवअस्सं गडुअ इमादो गणिकापसंगदो शिवत्तावेमि) S'M. V. : 35—9

show only hypocritical affection for that purpose, it might be assumed that in those cases they are really in love¹:

51. चित्रमियं बहु वित्तं क्षपयति वेश्याऽपि मत्कृते तृणवत् ।
प्रीतिपदवीविसृष्टो वेश्यानां धननिबन्धनो रागः ॥ KK. IV. 10

52. मिथ्या धनलवलोभादनुरागं दर्शयन्ति बन्धव्यः ।
तदपि धनं विसृजति या कस्तस्याः प्रेम्णि संदेहः ॥ Ibid, IV. 20

(ii)

As a general rule courtezans are known to have relationship with men only at the price of payment of money.

'If wealth is thine, the maid is thine,

For maids are won by gold'², thus says Cārudatta :

53. यस्यार्थास्तस्य सा कान्ता धनहार्यो ह्यसौ जनः ॥ SM, V. 9a

Kulātās are women who have connection with *many* men ; *sāmānyās*, however, are courtezans who are and can be for *all* because of their avarice and wish to gain money :

54. कुलटा बहुपुंरागा वेश्यादेश्या प्रकाशतः ।
लोभेन सर्वपुंरागा सामान्या कथिता दुधैः ॥ STR. 27

The houses of courtezans are open only to wealthy people :

55. गृहमेतदीश्वराणां कान्तारं दुष्प्रवेशमन्येषाम् ।
प्लूतमिदं समुजया न मालती कामसत्रदानपरा ॥ DK. 636

Men cannot enjoy courtezans, if they do not give them money immediately³, because courtezans, who are always surrounded by men, shun any contact with those who have no money :

56. मेरुमहीधरभुव इव किंपुरुषसहस्रसेवितनितम्बाः ।
नीतय इव भूमिभृतां सुपरिहृतानर्थसंयोगाः ॥ DK. 315

Men who have no money for the fare cannot board ships ; similarly men without money cannot visit a house of pleasure :

57. क्लीवस्य यस्यास्ति न भोगसंपत् स किं भुजिष्यामवने करोति ।
न यस्य हस्ते तन्मूल्यमस्ति स किं समारोहति नावमग्रे ॥ KS. V. 85

Courtezans frequently address hundreds of flattering words to men who spend money on them, even though these men come from low families,

1. The story shows, however, that even then they are not really in love. We find in Sanskrit literature some, though rare, examples, when courtezans leave their rich paramours for poor men whom they love. Compare note 1 to Chapter XIX.

2. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS. IX, p. 77.

3. Compare aphorisms 39—42.

but they will not go to have any relationship at all with men without money, even if they love them:

58. या करोति बहुधादुशतानि द्रव्यदातरि जनेऽप्यकुलीने² ।
निर्धनं त्यजति काममपि स्त्री³, तां विशुद्धधिषणा न भजन्ति ॥

AS. XXIV. 7

Therefore courtezans, like torches which give no light if not fed with oil, will have nothing to do with men who do not feed them with money :

59. भोः ! ताः खल्वस्माकं प्रदीपिका अवमानितनिर्धनकामुका
इव गणिका निःस्नेहा इदानीं संवृत्ताः⁴ ॥⁵ SA. to S'M. I. 651—3

In BhC. this idea is expressed in a rather different way. There *viduṣaka* says that as there is no oil in a lantern, there is no affection in courtezans since they both need oil (money):

60. भोः ! दीपिका गणिकेव निःस्नेहा संवृत्ता⁶ ॥ Comm. to BhC. I. 28-35

Courtezans can only be won by wealthy people⁷. Every man is appraised by courtezans by the amount of money he possesses :

61. धनेन पूज्यते पुत्रि सर्वो, वेश्या विशेषतः । SKSS. X. 57, 61a

Since they always want to have paramours, they are eager to have friendship with rich people :

62. निर्जनत्वं मधुरभुग्ं जारश्चोरः सदेच्छति ।
साहाय्यं तु बलिद्विष्टो वेश्या धनिकमित्रताम् ॥ S'S'. III. 266
63. कुनृपश्च छलं नित्यं स्वामिद्रव्यं कुसेवकः ।
तत्त्वं तु ज्ञानवान् दम्भं तपोऽग्निं देवजीवकः ॥ Ibid, 267
64. योग्या कान्तं च कुलटा जारं वैद्यं च व्याधितः ।
धृतपण्यो महार्घत्वं दानशीलं तु याचकः ॥ Ibid, 268

1. V. I. बहुधादु° AS'.

2. V. I. °कुलेने AS'.

3. V. I. स्त्री AS'.

4. भो ताश्चो क्खु अम्हाणं पदीविच्चाओ अवमाणिदिनिद्धणकामुक्का विच्चा गणिका
णिसिस्सेहाओ दाणीं संवृत्ता ॥ S'M. I. 651—3

5. In S'M Vasantasena takes a walk with Cārudatta in darkness. Since they have no candle-sticks, Maitreya quoted this aphorism using the word *sneha* which means oil or grease as well as love.

6. भोः दीविच्चा गणिका विच्चा णिसिस्सेहा संवृत्ता BhC. I. 28, 34

Compare aphorism 588 (465)

Courtezans have connection with those men only who spend money freely:

65. सामान्यवनिता वेभ्या भवेत्कपटपरिडिता ।

न हि कश्चित्प्रियस्तस्या दातारं नायकं¹ विना ॥^{2,3} VA. V. 15

They are satisfied with those men who are rich from their childhood, just as Brahmins are satisfied with gifts, servants with festivals, farmers when seeing clouds in the sky, bad ministers with vice of their sovereigns, hunters with deer, etc. :

66. विप्रो दक्षिण्या, महैः⁴ परिजनो, मेघोदयैः कार्षिको,
दुर्मन्त्री व्यसनेन⁵?, साहचर्यतैः शूरो, मृगैर्लुब्धकः ।

वन्दी त्यागिभिर्, अक्षरैर्जनयिता लाभतिरेकैर्वणिग्,
रोगार्तैर्भिर्गर्भकैश्च, गणिका गर्भेश्वरैस्तुष्यति ॥ JM. 14

or, they are satisfied with new young, rich persons, just as ignorant persons are satisfied with quarrelling, creditors with debtors, gamblers with dice, rogues with villagers, masters with servants, children with balls etc. :

67. अज्ञानः⁶ कलहैः, सुभाषितपदैः सभ्यो,ऽधमैर्धनी,
जीवैः शाकुनिको, दुरोदरकरः⁷ शारैर्, यमः प्राणिभिः ।
ग्रामीणैर्विटपेटकः⁸, परिजनैः स्वामी, शिशुः कन्दुकैः
श्रीपुत्रैस्तरुणैस्तथा नवनवैर्वाराङ्गना क्रीडति ॥ JM. 15

They choose rather those men who give them a penny more than others⁹ and leave men even with good qualities for those who give them more money :

68. उचितगुणोक्तिना अपि पुरतोऽपि निवेशिते सुवर्णलवे⁹ ।
इगिति पतन्ति मुखेन प्रकटप्रमदा यथा च¹⁰ तुलाः ॥ DK. 321

Procuresses advise their daughters that they should rather touch a dead body than a poor man :

69. (किमयं निर्धनः पुत्रि ! सेव्यते पुरुषस्त्वया ?)।
शवं स्पृशन्ति सुजना गणिका न तु निर्धनम् ॥ SKSS. II. 12. 92

1. पुरुषम् KA.

2. Also in KA. XX. 5.

3. Compare aphorisms 648 sqq.

4. उत्सवैः KM. 8.

5. ज्ञानरहितः पुरुषः KM. 8.

6. द्यूतकारः KM. 8.

7. विटसमूहः KM. 8.

8. Compare : त्रासुनु, पदिसैलंजयु भसुर गथिनै, करुपु परिकिं पंगा ।

विसम्बिधि कम्बुथै ननु, वासर मुन नोक्त बंक बालुर वेम्ना ॥ VT. II. 197.

9. V.I. सुवर्णचये

10. V.I. कलाधिकाश्च

and, if two men, one poor and one rich, make them an offer, they should choose always the rich one, since two swords do not find room in one scabbard¹.

Their nature does not allow them to be attached to poor people; they can only be attached to rich men :

70. (मा तु संभावयामास दग्धिं न दृशापि तम्)।

गणिकानां स्वभावोऽयं रागो धनिनि नाधने ॥ HPF. III. 136

They should, therefore, according to the advice of procuresses, despise those who have no money, since their beauty is given to them for their own prosperity :

71. अवधीरय धनविकलं कुरु गौरवमकृशसंपदः पुंसः ।

अस्मादृशां हि मुग्धे ! धनसिद्धयै रूपनिर्माणम् ॥ DK. 277

and they are ridiculed by other courtezans if they do not aim at gaining money but look for nice-looking paramours² :

72. अभिरामेऽभिनिवेशं³ विदधाना विविधलाभनिरपेक्षा ।

उपहस्यसे सुमध्ये ! विदग्धवाराङ्गनावारैः ॥ DK. 278

(iii)

Life is motivated by three principal impulses (*trivarga*), namely, *dharma*, *artha* and *kāma*. For courtezans, as for kings, however, it is motivated by *artha* and not by *dharma* or *kāma* :

73. अर्थश्च राज्ञः तन्मूलत्वाल्लोकयात्रायाः, वेश्यायाश्चेति⁴ त्रिवर्गप्रतिपत्तिः ।

VKS. XV. 15-6.

Money is the first consideration with them, just as it is with kings. They both depend on capturing men⁵ :

74. धनप्रधानं जनजीवभूतं लोकेषु तत्रापि विशेषयोगात् ।

जनाभिसारप्रतिपत्तिभाजां महीभुजां वेशमृगीदृशां च ॥ KS. IV. 80

but courtezans, particularly, depend on the virtuous satisfaction of men belonging to noble families, as Vasantasenā says to Śākara :

75. आर्य ! कुलपुत्रजनस्य शीलपरितोषोपजीविनी गणिका खल्वहम्⁶ ॥

Comm. to BhC. I. 15. 2—3

1. न एकस्मि पडियारे दोन्नि करवालाई मायन्ति ।

न य अलोणियं सिलं कोइ चेट्ठेइ ॥ AEM. 58. 31—2.

2. Compare Chapter XIX.

3. or V. I. °विनिवेशम्

4. V. I. वेश्यायाः कामश्चेति

5. This is found in a long tirade in KS. IV. 80—93.

Therefore intercourse with courtezans has to be costly; the youth and the riches of paramours have to be sacrificed for them, since they are considered to be the love-flame of god in whose fuel—beauty riches are sacrificed :

76. वेद्यासौ मदनज्वाला रूपेन्धनसमेधिता ।
कामिभिर्यत्र हूयन्ते यौवनानि धनानि च ॥¹ BhS'. 110

Therefore, it is true that

'Love is a fire, whose flame is lust,
Whose fuel is gallantry,
wherein our youth and riches must
Thus sacrificed be.'²

77. अयं च सुरतज्वालः कामाग्निः प्रणयेन्धनः³ ।
नराणां यत्र हूयन्ते यौवनानि धनानि च ॥⁴ S'M. IV. 11

(iv)

It is known that courtezans are created to steal the wealth and life of rich young men:

78. रूपिणी कुसृतिः (ःष्टिः) सृष्टा धनप्राणापहारिणी ।
आढ्यानां यौवनान्धानां वेश्या नामेह वेधसा ॥ SKSS. X. 57. 57

and, therefore, when they make love to men it is for the sole purpose of getting money⁵, for, the feeling of intense delight arises through intoxication, love is awakened through the feeling of delight and senses are awakened through eating, and everything is awakened through money :

79. ताः खलु कामिभिर्यथेष्टवितरणेन सुरततर्पणेन च वर्तमानभविष्यतोः
कालयोः सफलतां कुर्वन्तितराम् । वेश्यानां धनार्जनमेव हि पुरुषार्थः ॥
PT. 136 : 11—3

80. मदादिव महासौख्यं सुखादिव मनोभवः ।
अशनादिन्द्रियाणीव सर्वमर्थात्प्रवर्तते ॥ *Ibid.* 14—5

81. अर्थेभ्यो हि प्रवृद्धेभ्यः संभृतेभ्यो यतस्ततः ।
क्रियाः सर्वाः प्रवर्तन्ते केसरेभ्यो यथा मधु ॥ *Ibid.* 16—7

1. Also in SRBh 355. 1; SRK 104. 1. For different readings in BhS'. see BhS'. p. 44.

2. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS. p. 61.

3. V. I. कामोऽग्निः प्रणये धनः

4. Also in ND. 45.

5. The only thought of courtezans is to gain money and, therefore, it is of no importance to them who their paramour is (cf. VKN 63).

(v)

Because money is to some the most important thing in the world, therefore, those who have attained riches are considered delightful persons, heroes, belonging to good families, virtuous, highly esteemed, etc. Since the number of good qualities depends on money, money has to be glorified ; it is money which brings success and good luck :

82. चिद्विद्भिः परिवारिताः सगुणतामायान्ति वित्तैर्नराः
 शूरत्वं सुभटैः कुलोन्नततरैः प्रख्यातसद्वंशताम् ।
 तस्माद्वित्तसमाश्रये गुणगणे वित्तं च नाऽन्याश्रये
 वित्तं वित्तमनन्यवित्तनियताः संपन्नमित्तं नुमः ॥¹ KS 4. 90
83. अम्लानमाल्याभरणाश्वरस्य वराङ्गनानन्दनमन्दिरस्य ।
 नित्यप्रकाशोत्सवसेवितस्य स्वर्गस्य वित्तस्य च को विशेषः ॥ *Ibid*, 91
84. अशेषदोषापगमप्रकाश-मित्रागमोत्साहमहोत्सवार्हम् ।
 विकासशोभां जनयत्यजस्रं धनं जनानां दिनमम्बुजानाम् ॥ *Ibid*, 92
85. वित्तेनाभिजनी गुणी परिजनी मानी प्रमाणीकृतः
 सद्भिर्जन्तुरुपैति साधुपदवीं किं वा बहु ब्रूमहे ।
 वित्तेन व्रत-तीर्थ-सार्थसरणक्लेशाभियोगं विना
 तीर्थन्ते ततपातकव्यतिकरास्ते ब्रह्महत्यादयः ॥²
Ibid, 93

Riches are generally considered necessary for the attainment of success; rich people have to be revered, praised and considered the repository of all virtues :

86. धनी पूज्यो, धनी श्लाघ्यो, धनी सर्वगुणाग्रणीः ॥ S'to 325. 32

Rich people, who have much money and at the same time are old, are considered young, while youngsters without money are considered old men :

87. गतवयसामपि पुंसां येषामर्था भवन्ति ते तरुणाः ।
 अर्थेन तु हीना ये³ वृद्धास्ते यौवनेऽपि स्युः ॥⁴ PP 2. 105

Those who have money, have friends, have relatives ; they are held to be men of good family, intelligent and learned persons of good character, heroic ; they are powerful, become learned, etc., since all the good qualities depend on money or gold :

1. Compare text 86.

2. Compare texts 94—100.

3. ये हीना Pts, PtsK.

4. Also in Pts 1. 10, PtsK 1. 11.

88. यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि यस्यार्थास्तस्य बान्धवाः ।

यस्यार्थाः¹ स पुमान्² लोके यस्यार्थाः स च³ परिडितः⁴ ॥⁵

MBh 12. 8. 19—20 [219b—220a].

89. यस्यार्थाः स च विक्रान्तो यस्यार्थाः स च बुद्धिमान् ।

यस्यार्थाः स महाबाहुर्यस्यार्थाः स गुणाधिकः ॥ RB 6. 83. 36

90. यस्यार्थाः स कुलश्रेष्ठो यस्यार्थाः स गुणान्वितः ।

यस्यार्थाः स च विक्रान्तो यस्यार्थाः स च बुद्धिमान् ॥ RG 6. 62. 33

91. यस्यास्ति वित्तं स नरः कुलीनः स परिडितः स श्रुतवान्⁶ गुणश्च⁷ ।

स एव वक्ता⁸ स च दर्शनीयः सर्वे गुणाः⁹ काञ्चनमाश्रयन्ति¹⁰ ॥¹¹

BhS' 51

92. अर्थेन बलवान् सर्वः¹² अर्थाद्भवति¹³ परिडितः ।

पश्येमं¹⁴ मूषिकं¹⁵ पापं¹⁶ स्वजातिसमतां¹⁷ गतम् ॥¹⁸ NHJ 1. 131

Wealthy men, although not generous, have thousands of retainers as long as they keep their position; but if they lose their wealth, even blood relations would leave them and only show their faces :

93. ¹⁹अव्ययवतोऽपि²⁰ धनिनः²¹ ²²स्वजनसहस्रं भवेत्पदस्थस्य²³ ।

1. °अर्थः NHJ. and °अर्थस् (four times) VC.

2. पुमौल्लोके PRE, Pts, PtsK, CND 6. 5, NH, SV.

3. हि, NH; तु NHJ.

4. जीवति PtsK, CND 7. 15.

5. Also in RB 6. 83, 35, PRE 2. 31, Pts 1. 3, PtsK 1. 3, CND 6. 5, 7. 15, VC sr 12. 15, SB 185, S'to 325. 34—5, S'ts 25. 11—26, NH. 1. 127, NHP 1. 95, NHS 1. 118, NHJ 1. 133, SV 2816. Compare texts 94—100.

6. श्रुतिमान् BIS.

7. V. I. विधिज्ञः, अभिज्ञः VC.

8. वेत्ता BIS.

9. V. I. जनाः VC, S'to.

10. °श्व(°श्र)यन्ते S'to.

11. Also in VC sr 12. 7, S'to 326. 1—2, SB 32, CTP 452, S'P 333, VV 306, PW 12, SRK 44. 6, SRBh 64. 9. For different readings see in BhS' p. 22.

12. सर्वो PP, Pts, PtsK; सर्व्यो BIS; सर्वोऽप्यु PRE.

13. अर्थयुक्तश्च PP; अर्थयुक्तः स Pts; ह्यर्थयुक्तः स PtsK; ऽप्यर्थयुक्तः स BIS;

ह्यर्थाद्भवति NHP; धनेन बलवाँल्लोको धनाद्भवति BIS.

14. पश्यैनम् PP, Pts, PtsK, NHP.

15. मूषकम् PP, Pts, PtsK, PRE, NHP.

16. व्यर्थ PP, Pts, PtsK.

17. स्वजातेः Pts.

18. Also in PP 2. 69, Pts 2. 83, PtsK 2. 90, NHP 1. 93, PRE 2. 3.

19. V. I. अपनयतो VC.

20. V. I. हि, ऽपि हि VC.

21. V. I. धनेन, निधनम् VC.

22. V. I. स्वजनः, बन्धुः, °ने VC.

23. V. I. धनस्थस्य, वदस्तस्य, स्वधस्ताच्च, अस्य VC.

अष्टधनस्य¹ हि² सततं बन्धुरपि मुखं न दर्शयति³ ॥

{VC sr 12. 8

Through riches knowledge is gained, and through knowledge riches are gained. A rich man is taken to be *puruṣottama*. Whoever has no money is Rāhu, Śanaīscara and Vakra. Towards rich men other persons are kindhearted, and consider them a road to sky :

94. धनेन लभ्यते प्रज्ञा प्रज्ञया लभ्यते धनम् ।
प्रज्ञार्थौ जीवलोकेऽस्मिन् परस्परनिबन्धनौ ॥ KS 4. 81
95. ईश्वरः स जगत्पूज्यः स वाग्मी चतुराननः ।
यस्यास्ति द्रविणं लोके स एव पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Ibid, 82
96. स एवाहृदयो राहुरलसः स शनैश्चरः ।
वक्रः कुजन्मा सततं वित्तं यस्य न विद्यते ॥ Ibid. 83
67. सुजातस्य प्रयातस्य माङ्गल्यस्पृहणीयताम् ।
धनिकस्य विकारोऽपि जीवस्येव जनप्रियः ॥ Ibid, 84
98. धनिनश्चन्दनस्येव सच्छायस्य मनोमुषः ।
निष्फलस्यापि लोकोऽयं संपर्कं बहु मन्यते ॥ Ibid, 85
99. निस्त्रिंशोऽपि सस्नेहा भवन्ति श्रीमतः परम् ।
स्वकेशोऽपि निःस्वानां निःस्नेहो यान्ति रूक्षताम् ॥ Ibid, 86
100. सेव्यः कविवुधादीनां गुरुः शूरकलावताम् ।
गतिप्रदोऽर्थवानेव व्योममार्ग इवोन्नतः ॥ Ibid. 87

This world does not rotate around grammar, or sounds of musical strings, or the Vedas, but around money :

101. अकारणं व्याकरणं तन्त्रीशब्दोऽप्यकारणम् ।
अकारणं त्रयो वेदास्तण्डुलास्तत्र कारणम् ॥ S'to 326. 3—4
(vi)

On the other hand poor men are not considered as men in this world, but as inodorous *kinṣuka*-flowers or as dead :

102. धनहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः । S'to 325. 33
103. जीवन्तोऽपि मृताः पञ्च श्रूयन्ते⁴ किल भारत⁵ ।
दरिद्रो⁶ व्याधितो मूर्खः प्रवासी नित्यसेवकः ॥ S'ts 26. 3—4

1. V.L. °जनस्य VC.

2. V.L. °धनस्याऽपि VC.

3. V.L. दर्शयत्येव VC.

4. V.L. श्रूयते, ब्रूयन्ते, श्रूयताम्, and व्यास(?से)न S'P.

5. V.L. भारते; परिकीर्तिताः S'P. 6. V.L. दरिद्री; transf. द° जी°

Poverty is the source of all calamities; it causes shame and then loss of spirit. Poor men sink into melancholy :

104. दारिद्र्याद्ध्रियमेति¹, ह्रीपरिगतः सत्त्वात् परिभ्रश्यते²,
निःसत्त्वः³ परिभूयते⁴, परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते⁵ ।

निर्विण्णः⁶ शुचमेति, शोकविक्रलो⁷ बुद्ध्या परित्यज्यते,⁸
निर्वुद्धिः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता⁹ सर्वापदामास्पदम् ॥¹⁰

NHJ 1. 143

Poverty also causes total emptiness :

105. शून्यमपुत्रस्य गृहं, चिरशून्यं नास्ति यस्य सन्मित्रम् ।
मूर्खस्य दिशः शून्याः सर्वे शून्यं दरिद्रस्य ॥ S'M 1. 8

106. अपुत्रस्य गृहं¹¹ शून्यं सन्मित्ररहितस्य च¹² ।
मूर्खस्य च दिशः¹³ शून्याः¹⁴ सर्वशून्या दरिद्रता ॥¹⁵ NHJ 1. 134

107. अविद्यं जीवनं शून्यं दिक् शून्या¹⁶ चेदवान्धवा ।
पुत्रहीनं¹⁷ गृहं शून्यं सर्वशून्या दरिद्रता ॥^{18,19} CNS 6

Poverty does not attract friends : the forest conflagration finds a friend in the wind, but not so a tiny lamp :

1. V. I. दारिद्रा°

2. तत्परिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसो S'M, सत्त्वात्परिभ्रश्यते BIS. परिभ्राम्यते BIS.

3. निस्तेजाः S'M.

4. परिभ्रू° corrupt.

5. °मागच्छति NHP.

6. निर्विण्णः BIS.

7. °निहतो NHP, °विहतो S'M, °विहितो S'M, °पिहितो S'M, °धिहितो BIS,
°रहितो BIS.

8. परिभ्रश्यते S'M, न संयुज्यते BIS. 9. विधनता BIS.

10. Also in NHP 1. 103, S'M 1. 14. 11. गृहे BIS.

12. दिशः शून्यास्त्ववान्धवाः CND; देशः शून्यो ह्यवान्धवः VC sr, VC mr; शून्यदेशो ह्यप्यु VC sr; °प्यु VC sr; दिक्शून्यावान्धवस्य च CV; दिशिः ? शून्यमवान्धवा BIS.

13. हृदयम् NHP, CND, VC sr, VC mr.

14. शून्यं CND, VC sr, VC mr.

15. Also in NHP 1. 93, CND 4. 14, CV 4. 14; VC sr 21. 1, VC mr 21. 19—20, SB 102.

16. हतबा° CW.

17. अपुत्रस्य BIS.

18. Also in C 47 in HKS, CW 6.

19. Compare :

पुंसांच द्विगुणः कामो वास्तवीनां च योषिताम् ।

लज्जा चाष्टगुणा चापि धैर्यता च चतुर्गुणा ॥ (NP I. 14. 112)

108. वनानि दहतो वह्नेः सखा ¹भवति मारुतः ।
स एव दीपनाशाय, कृशे² कस्यास्ति सौहृदम्³ ॥⁴ VC sr 12. 9

Poor men are like serpents without teeth, like elephants without passion, like blind men, like corpses, like enemies; everybody, therefore, has to try to gain money :

109. दंष्ट्राविरहितः सर्पो मदहीनो यथा गजः⁵ ।
तथाऽर्थेन विहीनोऽत्र पुरुषो नामधारकः⁶ ॥⁷ PP 2. 70

110. विना धनं पुमानन्धो विना धनं नरः शवः ।
विना धनं नरः क्लीवः अतो धनमुपार्जयेत् ॥⁸ SB 32 (6137)

Even if they are brave, handsome, well-favoured, eloquent, well-versed in military arts and in sciences, they are not considered and shall not be considered as possessing these arts :

111. शूरः⁹ सुरूपः सुभगस्तु¹⁰ चाग्नी,¹¹
शास्त्राणि¹² शास्त्राणि¹³ विदां वरिष्ठः¹⁴ ॥
अर्थं विना नैव कलाकलापम्¹⁵,
प्राप्नोति मर्त्योऽत्र¹⁶ मनुष्यलोके ॥¹⁷ VC sr 21. 7

Even death is better than poverty, since death is attended with transient pain and poverty is past endurance :

112.दारिद्र्यान्मरणमेव वरम् ॥ VC sr 12. 9, 1

1. V. I. तस्येव
2. V. I. क्षीणे VC, SV, कृते VC; कृशो BIS.
3. गौरवम् PP, Pts; सौहृदि BIS.
4. Also in CW 99, PP 3, 49, Pts 3. 57, PtsK 3. 56, SV 2682, SP 228, 273, CTP 487, VC. sr 12. 9, S'P. 488.
5. नागो° Pts 1. 232; V. I. यथार्थेन PP.
6. सर्वेषां जायते वश्यो दुर्गहीनस्तथा नृपः । Pts 1, 232; 2, 12.
स्थानहीनस्तथा राजा गम्यः स्यात्सर्वजन्तुषु ॥ Pts 3, 49.
7. Also Pts 2. 84. (1. 232, 2. 12, 3. 49), PtsK 2, 91. Compare texts 94-100.
8. Compare texts 94-100
9. V. I. सूरः, गुरुः VC.
10. V. I. सु, स VC; °गश्च° PP Pts; PtsK.
11. V. I. °हृक्च VC; चाग्नी PP. 12. V. I. त्र. श° श° VC.
13. V. I. सर्वाणि PP; चास्त्राणि BIS; शास्ता च शास्त्रार्थम् VC.
14. V. I. वरिष्ठः, वरस्तु VC; विदा वरस्तुं BIS; करोतु PP, Pts, PtsK.
15. V. I. यशश्च मानं Pts.
16. V. I. हि VC; °रु° BIS; प्राप्नोत्यमर्त्यो; प्राप्नोति मर्त्यो° PP.
17. Also in DB 5 17 DB 5 25 DB 5 22

113. ¹दारिद्रान्मरणाद्वाऽपि ²दारिद्रमवरं³ स्मृतम् ।
अल्पक्लेशेन मरणं ⁴दारिद्रमतिदुःसहम् ॥ NHJ 1. 135

In fact a poor man is dead, in the sense that conjugal intercourse that leads not to children, or a gift to one who is not learned in the sacred words, or a sacrifice without a sacrificial deed, are acts devoid of life:

114. मृतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो, मृतं मैथुनमप्रजम् ।
मृतमश्रोत्रिये⁴ दानं⁵, मृतो ⁶यागस्त्वदक्षिणः ॥⁷ VC sr 12. 12

Men suffer particularly if they lose money. Then women and other relatives no longer behave towards them as they did before. The parasites who had been attached to them, because of their wealth, quickly go their own way; their friends become fickle; even their own wives have not as much regard for them as before:

115. पुंसि⁸ क्षीणघने न बान्धवजनः पूर्वं यथा वर्तते,
स्थित्या केवलया स्थितः⁹ परिजनः स्वद्वन्दतां¹⁰ गच्छति¹¹ ।

लोलत्वं¹² सुहृदः प्रयान्ति¹³ बहुशः किं ¹⁴वा¹⁵ऽपरैर्भाषणै¹⁶.
भार्याया अपि¹⁷ निश्चित¹⁸ ¹⁹गतघने²⁰ ²¹नैवादरस्तादृशः²² ॥

VC sr 12. 6

Even though power may properly be attributed to them, their lords hate them; good kinsmen desert them; their virtues cease to shine; their sons forsake them; their misfortunes multiply; their wives no longer love them; and their friends disappear:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Better दारिद्र्या° | 2. Better दारिद्र्य° |
| 3. °च वरं BIS. | 4. I. I. अश्रोत्रियं Pts, PtsK, VC. |
| 5. श्राद्धम् Pts, PtsK, VC. | 6. यज्ञस्° Pts, PtsK. |
| 7. Also in Pts. 2. 94, PtsK 2. 101. | 9. V. I. केवलमस्थि°, ऽश्रितः VC. |
| 8. V. I. पुंसा VC. | 10. I. I. स्विदत्तताम्; सो दत्तवान् VC. |
| 11. V. I. °छन्दमाग° VC. | 12. V. I. लोकत्वम्, लोके त्वम् (तम्) VC. |
| 13. V. I. च यान्ति VC. | 14. V. I. चा VC. |
| 15. V. I. ऽपरम् VC. | 16. V. I. भाषितैः VC. |
| 17. V. I. ह्यपि VC. | |
| 18. V. I. भार्या याति विपक्षताम्; भूतले VC. | |
| 19. V. I. निजः स्फुटम् VC. | 20. V. I. जनैर्; अहो; घनैर् VC. |
| 21. V. I. नष्टेन वै VC. | |
| 22. V. I. नीतं मतिस्तादृशः; वादो मुहुः स्याद् मृशम् VC. | |

116. स्वामी ¹द्वेष्टि सुसेवितोऽपि बहुशः², ³प्रोज्झन्ति सद्बान्धवा⁴,
 द्योतन्ते⁵ न ⁶गुणास्त्यजन्ति तनुजाः⁷, स्फारीभवन्त्यापदः ।
 भार्या साधु सुवंशजा⁸ऽपि⁹ भजते¹⁰ नो, यान्ति मित्राणि च¹¹,
 न्यायारोपितविक्रमानपि¹² नरान्¹³ येषां¹⁴ नहि स्याद्धनम् ॥¹⁵

VC sr 21. 6

(vii)

It is known that the prosperity of courtezans is impermanent, since it is gained by deceiving paramours, just as the prosperity of merchants if acquired by misappropriation of deposits or that of the kings if acquired by treason :

117. न्यासापहाराद्वणिजां वेश्यानां कामिवञ्चनात् ।
 द्रोहाच्चोपनता¹⁶ राज्ञामस्थिरा एव संपदः ॥¹⁷

KR 4. 480

If courtezans lose their money, nobody looks at them :

118. विक्रीय स्वगुणं निःस्वः स्वयं मांसमिव द्विजः ।
 सद्यः पतति निःसत्त्वः पतितः केन पूज्यते ॥ KS 4. 88
119. गुणिनां ¹⁸चित्तवैकल्याद् गुणा निर्गुणवाञ्छया ।
 हृदयेष्वेव सीदन्ति विधवानामिव स्तनाः ॥ Ibid, 89

It is a marvel, as VC states, that when men are deprived of the glowing warmth of wealth, they suddenly change, although they have the same faculties unimpaired, the same names, the same minds uninjured, the same voices :

120. ¹⁹तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि²⁰, तदेव नाम²¹,
 सा²² बुद्धिरप्रतिहता²³, वचनं तदेव ।

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. वेश VC. | 2. सहसा PP, Pts, PtsK. |
| 3. प्रोक्तो ति; प्रोक्ताति VC. | 4. V.I. °बान्धवः VC. °बोधवा PP. |
| 5. V.I. राजन्ते Pts; द्योतन्तम् VC. | 6. V.I. स VC. |
| 7. V.I. मनुजा, °जं VC, °जाः BIs. | 8. नोत्तम PP. |
| 9. V.I. न VC. | 10. V.I. भोजतो BIs; भजति PP. |
| 11. V.I. मित्राण्यपि PP. | 12. V.I. °माण्यपि Pts. |
| 13. V.I. °वृणाम् Pts, नरानरान् PP. | 14. V.I. अपि न चाऽन्येषाम् VC. |
| 15. Also in PP. 5. 16, Pts 5. 24, Ptsk 5. 22. | 16. V.I. द्रोहाच्चोपहृता KR. |
| 17. Or KR 4. 481. Also see text 455. | |
| 18. Better वित्त°. | 19. V.I. तदेकधाम VC. |
| 20. °णि स्कलानि Bhs'; योऽन्यः BIs; वान्य BIs; बाह्यः BIs; अन्यः BIs. | |
| 21. कर्म Bhs'. | 22. V.I. सद् VC. |
| 23. V.I. सत्पौरुषेण रहितः VC. | |

अथोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव¹,
सोऽप्यन्य एव भवतीति किमत्र² चित्रम् ॥³ VC sr 21,8

Therefore, it is better to live in a forest infested with tigers and elephants; to have a shelter of trees; a diet of leaves, fruit and water and a bed of grass; better to have worthless old basts for garments than to live among men who have no wealth :

121. वरं वनं⁴ व्याघ्रगजेन्द्रसेवितम्⁵,
द्रुमालयः⁶ 'पत्रफलाम्बुभोजनम्⁸ ।
तृणैश्च⁹ शय्या¹⁰ वरजीर्णवल्कलम्,¹¹
न बन्धुमध्ये धनहीनजीवितम्¹² ॥¹³ VC jr 12,7
(viii)

From the time of creation of the world women's nature is such that they are attached to men who are happy and rich, and leave those who are unlucky and poor :

122. एषा हि प्रकृतिः स्त्रीणामासृष्टे रघुनन्दन ।
समस्थमनुरज्यन्ते विषमस्थं त्यजन्ति च ॥ RB 3. 13, 5
123. किञ्चान्यैर्¹⁴ कुलाचारैः सेव्यतामेति पूरुषः ।
धनहीनः स्वपत्न्याऽपि त्यज्यते किं पुनः परैः ॥¹⁵ NH 2. 92

1. V. l. क्षणेन VC.

2. V. l. त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bhs', NHJ; अन्यः क्ष° NHP; अज्यक्ष° NHP; वाह्यः क्ष° Pts; चान्यः क्षणेन भवतीत्य (भवतीत्य् PRE) °अतिचित्रमेतत् PP. °अपि for °अति° PP, PRE; शेते हकार इव सङ्कुचिताखिलाङ्गः Pt; विचित्रमेतत् VC.

3. Also in Bhs' 512, PP 2. 81, PRE 2. 35, Pts 5. 26, PT 2. 61, NHJ 1. 136, NHP 1. 97; BBh 7, SRBh 65. 16, SKM 125. 6. SRK 45. 21. For different readings in Bhs' see Bhs' p. 159

4. V. l. वने VC, HKS, BIS.

5. V. l. °गजादिसे° Pts; गजैः समन्वितम् PtsK; °सेविते VC, NR.

6. V. l. °आलये VC, °आलयं Bhs'. CND, NR.

7. V. l. पक्व° CND, पुष्पफ°, मूलफ° VC.

8. जलेन हीनं बहुकण्टकावृतं Pts; जनेन ही° PtsK; °म्बुसेवनम् CND.

9. V. l. तृणानि Pts, PtsK, CND; तृणेषु Bhs', VC; तृणानि, तृणे च VC.

10. V. l. शत° CND; जन°, परि VC.

11. परिधान Pts; वसनञ्च व° NR, BIS.

12. जीवनम् Bhs', CND; NR, BIS.

13. Also in Bhs' 737, Pts 5. 23, PtsK 5. 21; CND 10. 12, SB 164, NR 14 in HKS, KKKS 14, SRBh 66. 46.

14. धनैर् न च BIS; धन्योऽन्यैर् NHS 2. 89.

15. NHS 2. 89, NHJ 2. 92.

124. पुत्रदारादिसंवन्धः पुंसां धननिबन्धनः ।
क्षीणापुत्राः¹ पलायन्ते दाराः² गच्छन्ति चान्यतः ॥ KD 2. 29

Bees settle on mango trees when in blossom :

125. उद्धृतपुष्पं सहकारं मधुकरा उपासते³ ॥ Comm. to BhC 2. 51

A slave girl hurts one's sense of honour, a courtesan strikes at a favourite of fortune, a widow shortens age, and a strange woman puts everything at stake :

126. दासी मानधनं हन्ति हन्ति वेश्या धनाधिकम् ।
आयुष्यं⁴ विधवा हन्ति सर्वं हन्ति पराङ्मना ॥ NS' 32

Therefore, paramours of courtezans are warned that they will become impoverished if they remain under the influence of courtezans :

127. कन्दर्पप्रतिभूनिवेशितवलीरेखावलीशोभिते,
लीलोदञ्चितबाहुपाशयुगलापातैश्च भोः कामुकाः ।
वेश्यानां विपुले नितम्बफलके शारैः कटाक्षैरितो,
यद्रः क्रीडितमत्र दास्यति पुरो दारिद्र्यमेवोत्तरम् ॥ JM 34

since it is known that courtezans create the greatest peril to the wealth of men who are in love with them, just as a swarm of locust create the greatest peril to the fields, or *ghuṇa*-insects to bamboos, or a tornado to flower-gardens, etc. :

128. शालीनां शलभव्रजो, घुण्णगणो वंशप्रतानोन्नतेः,
मत्तेभः कमलाकरस्य, कुसुमोद्यानस्य दुर्महत्तः ।
स्वर्भात्रुर्विधुमण्डलस्य, वडवावक्त्रो⁵ निधेरम्भसा-
मासां कामुकसंपदाञ्च गणिकाक्षुद्रः⁶ किलोपद्रवः ॥ JM 17

Women have to show affection to rich men only, such is the advice of Kāmasūtras and some Kāvya; how then is it possible for courtezans to be attached to those who lose money ?

129. अपरोक्षधनो गम्यः श्रीमानपि नान्यथेति निर्दिष्टम् ।
कन्दर्पशास्त्रकारैः कुतः कथा लुप्तविभवस्य ॥ DK 627

Courtezans feel the same aversion from impoverished men, as cats from mice, or ichneumons from snakes, or buffaloes from horses :

1. V. I. क्षीणाः DK.

2. V. I. पत्न्यः DK.

3. उद्धृतपुष्पं सहकारं मधुकरा उपासन्ति (BhC 2. 50)

4. 'यूषि' corrupt.

5. वाडवाग्निः KM 8.

6. अक्षुद्रो महान KM 8

130. अश्वीये¹ यमवाहनस्य², नकुलस्याशीविषाणां कुले,
 मार्जारस्य च मूषकेषु घटते या प्रीतिरात्यन्तिकी ।
 ह्रीणेऽर्थे विधुरेषु बन्धुषु दृढे लोकापवादे शनै-
 र्ज्ञेया कामिजनेषु सैव गणिकावर्गस्य नैसर्गिकी ॥ JM 10

When men lose their money courtezans, like kings, are alarmed because their support is destroyed :

131. उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रान्तरं श्रीर्गता,
 तामेवाऽनुगता गताऽनुगतिकास्यक्लानुरागाः प्रजाः ।
 आसैरप्यनवाप्तपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूसृज्मिता,
 किं कुर्वन्त्वथवोत्तमाङ्गरहितैरङ्गैरिव³ स्थीयते ॥ VM 6. 5

Therefore in BhC the maid expresses fear in the presence of Vasanta-senā that the loss of Cārudatta's wealth may keep him from frequenting her house :

132. किम्, विभवमन्दतया वेशवासप्रसङ्गकातरो दुःखमिति यदि नागच्छेत्⁴ ॥
 Comm. to BhC 2. 55—6

1 अश्वसमूहे KM 8.

2. °महिषस्य KM 8.

3. रहितैर्णाङ्गैश्चिरं VM 175.

4. किं, विह्वमन्ददाए वेशवासप्पसङ्गकादरो दुक्खं ति जै ए आअच्छे BhC 2. 54—5

CHAPTER IV

On Courtezans' Habit of Draining Men Dry

(i)

Courtezans, having in mind that money is the most important thing in this world, are always prepared to drain men dry, just as bees are always prepared to sip flowers till they have faded :

133. सादरमाकृष्य¹ चिरं कुसुमस्तवकं च नरविशेषं च ।
रिक्तीकर्तुं निपुणाः जुद्राः² जुद्राश्च³ चुम्बन्ति ॥ DK 318

Loss of wealth by the paramour is the limit of love for courtezans, just as, for instance, the birth of a bad son is the end for a family :

134. वाक्शूरस्य रणोऽवधिः, कुतनयोत्पत्तिः कुलस्यावधि-
र्बान्धव्यस्य विवादभूमिरवधिः, सौख्यं श्रुतस्यावधिः ।
वाचाटस्य विदग्धपर्षदवधिलौल्यं व्रतस्यावधिर्,
बन्धो विद्धि धनावसानमवधिर्वेश्याऽनुरागस्य च ॥ JM 12

Courtezans regard a poor person useless as a blade of grass, just, as for instance, a proud man from a respectable family regards as worthless a son of a female slave :

135. स्वामी क्रूरमिवाश्रितं, परिणतो योगीव संसारिणं,
शुद्धो विप्र इवान्त्यजं, जनपदः श्रीमानिव श्वित्रिणम् ।
दासीपुत्रमिवोद्धतः कुलधरो, नीचो धनीवार्थिनम्,
पर्यन्ते तृणतुल्यमेव गणिका निःस्वं जनं पश्यति ॥ JM 13

Therefore, courtezans strip men of every farthing⁴. Particularly, as long as the paramours are under their influence and feel passion for them, they take away from them their money, because if passion dies away it is more difficult for the former to deprive the latter of their money :

1. V. I. °मारिलष्य DK.

2. मधुमक्षिका इत्यर्थः KM 3.

3. वेश्या इत्यर्थः KM 3.

4. कुलुकु गुब्ब जूपि, गोम्बुन गरगिन्वि,
चेति कासु लेक्षा चेर दीसु,
नतन् चेति कतल मरंग काम्तलु VT 3. 254.

136. तावच्च तूर्णे धनमाहरेत यावत्स रागेण विनष्टसंज्ञः ।
प्रशान्तरागानलशीतलस्तु स लोहपिण्डीकठिनत्वमेति ॥ KS 5. 75

They should not forget that the more men behave childishly towards them, the more they come under their control, and the more humble they¹ become :

137. यथा यथा सान्त्वयिता वश्यः स्त्रीणां तथा तथा ।
यथा यथा प्रियं वक्ता परिभूतस्तथा तथा ॥ RB 5. 22, 2

because as long as the beauty of women does not conquer the hearts of men, they are masters of their passions, observe modesty and maintain decorum :

138. सन्मार्गे¹ तावदास्ते, प्रभवति² पुरुषस्तावदेवेन्द्रियाणाम्,
लज्जां³ तावद्विधत्ते, विनयमपि समालम्बते तावदेव ।
भ्रूचापाकृष्टमुक्ताः श्रवणपथगता⁵ नीलपद्मान एते,
यावल्लीलावतीनां न हृदि⁶ धृतिमुषो दृष्टिवाणाः⁷ पतन्ति ॥⁸

NHJ 1. 207

Courtezans, though like servants to rich men, become more and more unattainable to those who are deprived of money⁹ :

139. दासी दासी तावद्यावत्पुरुषस्य किञ्चिदस्ति करे ।
क्षीणधनपुण्यराशेर्दुष्प्रापा स्वर्गनगरीव ॥ KS 8. 115
140. किञ्चित्प्राहु(घु)णकागमेन किमपि प्रस्तारविस्तारवद्,
यात्राचैत्रतिथिक्रमैः किमपि च क्रोधप्रसादोदयैः ।
किञ्चित्काञ्चनरत्नवस्त्रविषयैर्नानाविधैर्दोहदैर्,
द्वाराण्यर्थविनिर्गमस्य गणिकाः कुर्वन्ति शृङ्गारिणाम् ॥ JM 42

Whatever courtezans do in the beginning of sexual enjoyment, in order to excite love of their paramours, they also do afterwards, but in a humiliating

1. i. e. men. Also used in the meaning of paramours of courtezans.

2. सन्मार्गस्ता° BIS.

3. हिनरस् BhS'; V.I. च नरस् HKS.

4. लज्जा BIS.

5. °गा BIS; जुषो S'P; फलजुषो BIS; पूजो BIS.

6. सपदि BIS; tr. ह° न° S'P.

7. परिणता BIS.

8. Also quoted before as aphorism 32 and in NHS ad 39, 20, BhS' 95, SB 293; S'P 3300, S'ts 66. 4-7, SRBh 260. 112, SV 2246, SKM 53. 12. SRK 276. 3. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 38 and in S'ts see aphorism 32.

9. वार कांतलेख वलन्ति येतेतुरा ?

पौंड्र जेसि ढनमु पुच्छु कोरकु,

मार्कम्म बोच्चि मरि इल्लु वेळ्ळना VT 2. 176.

manner, when they want to get rid of passionate lovers deprived of money¹:

141. वाग्भिर्मत्सर्जनमंशुकादिहरणं संताडनं मुष्टिभिः,
किं चान्यद्विपरीतदर्शनमधःकारोऽथ पादाहतिः ।
इत्यादि प्रथमं यदेव सुरतप्रौढोपचारक्रमे,
वेद्या पश्यत तत्तदेव कुरुते निर्वासने कामिनाम् ॥ JM 39

Then, they are not ashamed to abuse those paramours, calling them 'brutes', 'shameless', etc., though, some time before, they addressed them with such words as 'great', 'preserver of life', 'beloved', 'liberal', etc.:

142. प्रौढ, प्राणद, कान्त, नाथ, सुभगोदार, प्रिय, त्वां विना
किं वित्तेन, गृहेण किं, किमसुभिर्ह्योऽपीति यो भाषितः ।
तस्यैवाद्य निराश, दुर्भग, पशो, निर्लज्ज गच्छाधुना
धिक्त्वां निर्धनचङ्गमित्यपवदन् हीतो न वेद्याजनः ॥ JM 50

Therefore paramours are warned to be prepared that, if they have lost money, they will hear, from courtezans whom they love, some excuses for not having intercourse with them, such as that they are suffering from headache, etc:

143. शूलेनाद्य मृताऽहमद्य सरजाः कर्तव्यमद्य व्रतम्,
त्यागी नास्ति ततोऽधिकोऽपर इति श्लाघा विपक्षस्य च ।
कंचिन्नोत्सहते स राजतनयो जानाति माता ममे-
त्येवं मुग्धभुजंग रूक्षगणिकावाचोऽचिराच्छ्रोष्यसि ॥
JM 35

Paramours without money also hear reproaches from courtezans that some other men promise them more money, etc.; finally impoverished paramours are prevented by courtezans' servants from entering their homes:

144. वक्रोक्त्या प्रथमं निरादरतया पश्चात्ततः केनचिद्
दातव्यं बहु तत्र यामि, भवताद् भूयोऽपि नौ सङ्गमः ।
इत्युक्तोऽपि न बुध्यते खलु यदा रागी दरिद्रो जड-
श्रेटीभिर्बहुभाषितैरपि तदा हस्ताग्लैर्वार्यते ॥ JM 48

According to the advice of procuresses, courtezans have to deprive their paramours of money (which was considered as the only means of collecting a fortune) and then, like serpents which leave their old skins

1. Cf. VKS chapter 55 and other Kāmasūtras on the methods used by women (courtezans) to get rid of unwanted paramours,

behind, they have to leave them as soon as their money is spent and have to look for other rich men :

145. प्राप्ते कान्ते कथमपि धनादानपात्रे च वित्ते,
त्वं मे सर्वं त्वमसि हृदयं जीवितं च त्वमेव ।

इत्युक्त्वा तं क्षपितविभवं कञ्चुकाभं भुजंगी,
त्यक्त्वा गच्छेत्सधनमपरं वैशिकोऽयं समासः ॥ KS 5. 89

Courtezans have to keep their paramours as long as they have a whiff of money and their fortune has not been consumed like a lamp-wick, the end of which only gives light as long as it is moistened with some drops of oil (money) :

146. संघारयेत्तं च विशेषवित्तं यावन्न निःशेषधनत्वमेति ।

पुनः पुनः स्नेहलवार्द्रवक्त्रा दीपं यथा दीपकदीपवर्तिः ॥ KS 5. 77

In HK. a merchant declaims: what a pitiable thing money is; its lack diminishes love even of a noble woman for her husband. He has, then, composed the following *śloka* in Prākṛit :

147. क्युरे वेश्या बापडी, जूठो कङ्कण ठाय ।

द्रव्यविना कुलवन्तीए हेथे मेल्यो पाय ॥ HK 117. 1

(ii)

Courtezans abandon those bereft of fortune, as birds desert barren trees, or ministers forsake kings when they become unfortunate, or as cranes do not approach dried-up ponds, or as bees do not regale themselves with withered flowers, or as deer abhor the sight of a burnt wood, since everyone pursues his own designs :

148. वृक्षं क्षीणफलं त्यजन्ति विहगाः शुष्कं सरः¹ सारि(र)वाः²

पुष्पं पर्युषितं³ त्यजन्ति मधुपा दग्धं वनान्तं⁴ मृगाः ।⁵

निर्द्रव्यं पुरुषं त्यजन्ति गणिका भ्रष्टं नृपं⁶ सेवकाः⁷

सर्वः⁸ स्वार्थवशाज्जनो⁹ हि¹⁰ रमते¹¹ न कस्य को¹² वल्लभः ॥¹³

PtsK 2. 102

1. सरं BIS.

2. सारसाः VaN, SR, BhS', S'P.

3. निर्दग्धं कुसुमं BIS; मधुपाः BIS.

4. वनान्तरं metrically impossible.

5. or second and third *verse* transferred AEM, S'P.

6. भ्रष्टश्रियं VaN, SR.

7. मन्त्रिणः BhS', VaN, SR, S'P.

8. सर्वं BIS. सर्वे SR.

9. कार्यव° S'P, VaN; कार्यवशां गतो BhS'; कार्यवसो° BIS; °जने BIS; °र्थवचा° corrupt.

10. नु AEM, S'P.

11. ऽभिरमते BhS', VaN, SR; हि भजते BIS.

12. कस्यास्ति को BhS' VaN; तत्कस्य को S'P.

13. Also in BhS' 753, SB 156, AEM 57. 31-4, SR 4, VaH 8, VaN 8, SRBh 178. 1013, NSK 40, S'P 1543, HK, *kāvyaKalāpa*, *Kāvyaśaṅgraha* (not quoted in PP and Pts),

This aphorism, very well-known in the Sanskrit literature, is often repeated with some modifications. According to other versions, courtezans leave men who have no more money, subjects a fallen king, birds a barren tree and guests the house after dinner :

149. निर्धनं पुरुषं वेश्या, प्रजा भग्ननृपं त्यजेत् ।
खगा वीतफलं वृक्षं भुक्त्वा चाभ्यागतो¹ गृहम् ॥² CND 2. 17

or, courtezans leave men who become poor, as subjects leave a fallen king, as accomplished students leave their teachers, as sacrificers leave those who offer sacrifices as soon as they have paid their tributes, as birds leave barren trees, as guests leave the house after having finished their meals, as deer leave a burnt wood, and as paramours leave women after sexual intercourse :

150. निःस्वं त्यजन्ति गणिका अकल्पं नृपतिं प्रजाः ।
अधीतविद्या आचार्यमृत्विजो दत्तदक्षिणम् ॥ BhP 10. 47, 7
151. खगा वीतफलं वृक्षं भुक्त्वा चातिथयो गृहम् ।
दग्धं मृगास्तथाऽरण्यं जारो भुक्त्वा रतां स्त्रियम् ॥ BhP 10. 47, 8
152. फलहीनं नृपं भृत्याः कुलीनमथवोन्नतम्³ ।
सन्त्यज्यान्त्यत्र गच्छन्ति शुष्कं वृक्षमिवारण्डजाः ॥⁴ PP 1. 114

or, as servants leave their masters if they cannot pay, as bees a flowerless tree, and as ducks a lake without water :

153. अवृत्तिकं⁵ प्रभुं भृत्या अपुष्पं भ्रमरास्तरुम् ।
अजलं च सरो हंसा मुञ्चन्त्यपि चिरोषिताः⁶ ॥ SKSS 10. 61, 118

or as calves leave their mothers if they lose their milk ; yet everybody would approach fire in order to get money. Attachment exists only as long as gifts are presented :

154. अर्थार्थी जीवलोकोऽयं ज्वलन्तमुपसर्पति ।
क्षीणक्षीरां निराजीव्यां वत्सस्त्यजति मातरम् ॥ KN 5. 63
155. तावत् प्रीतिर्भवेल्लोके यावद्दानं प्रदीयते ।
वत्सः क्षीरक्षयं दृष्ट्वा स्वयं⁷ त्यजति⁸ मातरम् ॥⁹ PP 2. 41

1. चाभ्यागता CV.

2. Also in CV 2. 17.

3. V. I. अथ चोन्नतं PP; °अपि चोन्नतम् Pts; कुलीनमथ वोन्नतम् BIS.

4. Also in Pts 1. 152, PtsK 1. 168.

5. °के SKSSD.

6. °तम् SKSSD

7. Om. BIS.

8. परित्यजति Pts, PtsK.

9. Also in Pts 2. 47, PtsK 2. 51.

Procuresses go further in their advice and teach their daughters that they should drain their paramours dry and when they have become exhausted and thus ceased to be of service, they should throw them away, as one throws away a crushed piece of sugar-cane :

156. निष्पीतसारं विरतोपकारं क्षुण्णेक्षुशल्कप्रतिमं त्यजेत् तम् ।

लब्धाधिवासक्षयकारि शुष्कं पुष्पं त्यजत्येव हि केशपाशः ॥ KS 5. 78

because men of noble family are dear to courtezans only as long as they have much money; after that they have to be thrown away like a crushed sugar-cane from which juice has been pressed :

157. तावदेव दयितः कुलजोऽपि यावदर्पयति भूरिधनानि ।

येक्षुवत् त्यजति निर्गतसारं तत्र ही¹ किमु सुखं गणिकायाम् ॥ AS 24. 12

Particularly courtezans, using their arms, have to press their paramours to their breasts, bite them, and use all tricks and wits to drain them dry, and then throw them away like a crushed sugar-cane from which the juice has been pressed :

158. योऽयं निर्दयदन्तखण्डनकरो बुद्धिप्रयोगैर्हठा-

न्नोरन्ध्रो भुजयन्त्रपीडनविधिः सोल्लासमुत्पादितः ।

तेनेक्षोरिव कामुकस्य सरसस्यादाय सारं परम्,

वेद्याभिः क्रियते वहिर्यदि परं निष्कासनं शल्कवत् ॥ JM 38

Courtezans first allure men, showing them untrue passion and, when they become their paramours and are really in love with them, they drain them dry and, finally, throw them out:

159. गम्यं निरूप्य सा स्फुटमनुरक्तेवाभियुज्य रञ्जयति ।

आकृष्टसकलसारं क्रमेण निष्कासयत्येनम् ॥ RK 12. 40

Mālatī, the procuress, gives more detailed and shrewd advice to her daughter, showing how she has to gain favour of her paramours and then drain them dry and throw them away. She has to force them to serve her and then takes them as one takes fish from the water, toss them on the ground so that they cannot hear and see, then take them away, eat up the best of them and throw away the rest:

160. इति नेत्रादिविकारैर्वशमुपनीतं प्रलीनधैर्यस्य² ।

सारग्रहाभिभूतं परिमृष्टप्राङ्निराकृतस्मरणम् ॥ DK 709

161. प्रादुर्भूतरिरसं³ क्षणे क्षणे जघनदेशगतदृष्टिम् ।

पक्वाभ्रमिव विमोक्ष्यसि पूर्ववदाचूष्य⁴ सुभु⁵ निःशेषम् ॥ Ibid. 710

1. V. I. हो AS.

2. Better °धैर्यं तम्

3. V. I. प्रादुर्भूतं नितरां DK.

4. °वूष्य corrupts.

5. Cf. DKB.

162. 'स्वशरीरामिषदिग्धं' वक्रस्मितदृष्टिपातवाग्वडिशम् ।
प्रक्षिप्याकृष्य जडं¹ स्फुरणेन विवर्जितं सुपरिपुष्टम् ॥ DKB 734
163. हस्तद्वयान्तरागतमुपचारपरिव्ययेन⁵ संस्कृत्य⁶ ।
भुक्त्वा यावन्मांसं त्यज्यति चर्मास्थिशेषितं मत्स्यम् ॥ *Ibid*, 735

According to DhD, procuresses are used by courtezans to throw out their paramours. Courtezans, as if in love gratify those that conceal their amours, those that obtain wealth easily, the foolish, the self-willed, the haughty and the impotent, as long as they have money; when they are without funds, courtezans have them turned out of doors by their mothers:

164. छुन्नकामसुखार्थं स्वतन्त्राहंयुपशङ्कान् ।
रक्तेव रञ्जयेद् आढ्यान् निःस्वान् मात्रा विवासयेत् ॥ DhD 2. 34

After having taken from them their whole fortune, they leave them bare and even take their last garment:

165. अपि प्रदत्तसर्वस्वान् कामुकान् क्षीणसंपदः ।
वासोऽप्याच्छेत्तुमिच्छन्ति गच्छतः पर्ययोषितः ॥ HK 220. 5

They also desire to take the garments from their paramours who give them many presents after they have drained them of their entire fortune:

166. उपचरिताप्यतिमात्रं पर्यवधूः क्षीणसंपदः पुंसः ।
पातयति दृशं व्रजतः स्पृहया परिधानमात्रेऽपि ॥ DK 93

More beautiful verses, from the poetical point of view, about courtezans who abandon away their paramours, can be found in MS':

167. अनुरागवन्तमपि लोचनयोर्द्धतं वपुः सुखमतापकरम् ।
निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका ॥⁷ MS' 9. 10
168. स्वगुणैराफलप्राप्तेराकृष्य गणिका इव ।
कामुकानिव नालीकांस्त्रिणताः सहसामुचन् ॥ *Ibid*, 19. 61

Also appropriate verses on the same subject are to be found in S'M, where we read:

"A noble youth is like a goodly tree;
His wealth, the fruit so fair;
The courtezan is like a bird; for she
Pecks him and leaves him bare."⁸

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. अश° DK. | 2. चंक्रमित° DK. | 3. °तमस्खलितम् DK. |
| 4. V. I. क्षिप्रतरं DK. | 5. °वारय येन सत्कृत्य (?) DK. | |
| 6. V. I. संकृत्या DK. | 7. Also in S'P 3585, SV 1923. | |
| 8. Translated by A. W. Ryder, HOS 9, p. 61. | | |

169. इह सर्वस्वफलिनः¹ कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः ।
निष्फलत्वमलं यान्ति वेद्याविहगभक्षिताः ॥² S'M 4. 10

Women exploit men in love like red lac, and then violently throw to the ground, both lac and men :

170. अलङ्करो यथा रक्तो निष्पीड्य³ पुरुषस्तथा ।
अवालाभिर्वलाद्रक्तः पादमूले⁴ निपात्यते⁵ ॥⁶ VC sr 6. 1, 14

What else could courtezans do with men without money than to throw them away : cows which do not bear calves are also useless :

171. प्रक्षीणचित्तेन निरुद्यमेन किं रूपयुक्तेन करोति वेद्या ।
विच्छिन्नदुग्धा न पुनः सगर्भा सा कस्य गौश्चास्तयोपयुक्ता ॥ KS 5. 86

Of no use then are the paramours' nice words : wet-nurses cannot feed children and bring them up if they lose their milk :

172. मिथ्यैव रिक्तः कुस्ते जडानामावर्जनैः प्रेममयैर्वचोभिः ।
क्षीरक्षये चुम्बनलालनेन बालस्य वृद्धिं विदधाति धात्री ॥ Ibid, 87

(iii)

But not all prostitutes forsake paramours without money : harlots (*kṣudrās*) do so, but not courtezans (*gaṇikās*) who consider their future advantages as well :

173. व्यपगतकोषे रागिणि याति लयं पानमात्रलाभहृता⁷ ।
जुद्धा मधुकरिकाञ्जे न तु गणिका चिन्तितस्वार्था⁸ ॥ DKB 655

Paramours, abandoned by courtezans, are not always completely penniless. They also hope to return to them and in the meantime act as pimps and try to gain affection from courtezans, who have drained them dry, by bringing them rich men, especially those boasting of their riches :

174. कश्चित् पण्यस्त्रीणां विभवोपचितान्यपुरुषयोजनया ।
विदधाति स्माराधनमधनत्वमुपागतः कामी ॥ DK 339

As stated before, courtezans throw away their paramours as soon as they lose their fortune. But they always have in mind that these men can regain money and will try to regain their affection. They leave paramours who have lost their money but return to those who regain their fortunes :

1. °फलितः ND. V. 1. °फलितः

3. °ज्यः PtsK., V. 1. निपीड्य.

5. V. 1. निपात्यते ; प्रणीयते.

7. V. 1. °कृते DK.

2. Also in ND 45. Cf. texts 407-9.

4. V. 1. पदमूलो.

6. Also in Pts 1. 145, PtsK 1. 161.

8. °स्वार्थे DK.

175. त्यजन्ति मित्राणि धनैर्विहीनं¹ दाराश्च² भृत्याश्च³ सुहृज्जनाश्च⁴ ।
 तं⁵ चार्थवन्तं पुनराश्रयन्ते⁶ ह्यर्थो⁷ हि⁸ लोके पुरुषस्य वन्धुः ॥¹⁰

CND 15. 5

Men once abandoned by courtezans know it quite well what their sudden confessions in the following words mean: 'I am your slave, my whole wealth belongs to you, do not leave me', etc. They realize that the courtezans are aware of the recovery of their wealth :

176. दासी नाथ तवाहमेव विभ्रवः सर्वस्वदीयः स्थितो
 मा मां निर्दय मुञ्च शून्यमखिलं मन्ये जगत् त्वां विना ।
 इत्युक्त्वा सहसा भुजङ्गपुरतो यद्वेश्या रुद्यते
 भुक्तोच्छिष्टद्रिद्रकामिविभ्रवास्ते केवलं तद्विदुः ॥ JM 45

Courtezans return to those from whom they have first taken all their money, and pretend that they formerly deserted them only because of their mothers :

177. भुक्तोऽभित्तानामन्यासु पुनः प्राप्तार्थसंपदाम् ।
 जननीं दुर्जनीकृत्य कुर्वाणासु प्रसादनम् ॥ KS 3. 18

and address their mothers, as if they were quarrelling with them: 'he was my lover, but you have thrown him out, and he is angry at me (without reason)':

178. भूयः कालवशात् तमर्जितधनं दृष्ट्वाथ मद्वल्लभः
 स क्रुद्धो गमितस्त्वयेति कलहो मात्रा समं जायते ।
 कृत्वा तं प्रति च व्रतादि विरहं स्वं नाटयित्वा तत-
 स्तस्मिन् मित्रमुखेन संधिरपरो वेश्याभिरुत्पाद्यते ॥ JM 49

With the sole consideration of money courtezans express fondness outwardly, make their mothers turn out their impoverished paramours—though agreeably acceptable to them if their pockets jingle—keeping in mind that they may meet again, when they regain wealth :

179. वित्तमात्रं समालोक्य सा रागं दर्शयेद् वहिः,
 काममङ्गीकृतमपि परिक्षीणधनं नरम् ।
 मात्रा निष्कामयेद्देवा पुनःसंधानकाङ्क्षया ॥ VS 111. cde

1. धनेन हीनं PP; PRE.

2. पुत्राश्च PP, PRE.

3. दाराश्च PP, PRE.

4. सहोदराश्च PP, PRE.

5. ते CV.

6. अर्थो PP, PRE.

7. पुनरेव यान्ति PP, PRE.

8. V. I. अर्थे; अर्थो BIS; ह्यर्थे PP.

9. सत्र PP, PRE, V. I. त्रिलोके PP.

10. Also in PP 2.106. PRE 2,33, CV 15. 5.

CHAPTER V On Courtezans' Ensnaring Tricks

(i)

Courtezans are instructed by procurers to use different tricks to ensnare men and to extract money. Though they sometimes feel passion for some men, yet being solely motivated by pecuniary interests they first bewilder them with false affection and later abandon them as if they had never known them before. In this way courtezans torment the ignorant :

180. तस्मात्तासामपि कापि रागः स्यात् किन्तु¹ सर्वदा² ।
धनार्थं कृत्रिमैर्भावैर्ग्राभ्यान्³ व्यामोहयन्ति ताः ॥ RST 1. 123
181. लिङ्गी प्रच्छन्नकामश्च⁵ नरमन्यश्च खण्डकः⁷ ।
सुखप्राप्तधनो मूर्खः⁸ पितृवित्तेन गर्वितः⁹ ॥ Ibid, 124
182. इत्यादीन् प्रथमं¹⁰ ग्राम्याञ् ज्ञात्वाकृष्य च तद्धनम्¹¹ ।
अपूर्वा इव¹² मुञ्चन्ति तानेतास्तापयन्ति च ॥ Ibid, 125

Their desire is directed to capturing men by showing secret devotion to them, as followers of an old king show secret devotion to youthful princes to gain their favours when the old king is dead :

183. अग्रे भोगेच्छुवच्छुजाः कुमाराननुगान् पितुः ।
स्नेहं प्रदर्श्य स्वीकुर्युर्वेश्याः कामिसखीरिव ॥ KR 7. 619

Therefore courtezans have to study with the greatest care and attention the means by which they can gain the hearts of men whom they wish to attract :

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. V. I. न | 2. V. I. सर्वथा |
| 3. V. I. ग्राम्यं भावै | 4. V. I. संमोह° |
| 5. V. I. °भावश्च | 6. V. I. नरम° |
| 7. V. I. खण्डकः; खण्डकः; खण्डकः | 8. V. I. मूर्खः |
| 9. V. I. दर्पितः, पितृवित्ते° | |
| 10. V. I. ग्राम्यं ज्ञात्वा कृतस्य च; ग्राम्या ज्ञात्वाकृ° | |
| 11. V. I. इत्यादि प्रथमं ज्ञात्वा सम्यक्कर्षन्ति तद्धनम्; °म ग्राम्यन् त्रुत्वाकृष्य च° | |
| 12. V. I. अपूर्वमिव; अपूर्वानिव | |

184. यौवनसौन्दर्यमदं दूरेणापास्य वारधनिताभिः ।
यत्नेन वेदितव्याः कामुकहृदयार्जनोपायाः ॥ DK 23

otherwise their youth will be lost and their lives made useless :

185. गतं तद्यौवनं भीरु जीवितं च निरर्थकम् ।
या न वेत्ति सदा पुंसां चतुराणां रतिक्रमम् ॥ S/V 3. 3

(ii)

According to the advice of procuresses, courtezans can learn their art by practising it constantly :

186. श्रूयतां प्रथमं पुत्रि भूयै यत् कथयाम्यहम् ।
कलाकोषं तु कालेन नित्याभ्यासादवाप्स्यसि ॥ KS 4. 18

Money is the paramount thing in a courtesan's life ; by cleverness only, and not by descent or good conduct or education can it be gained :

187. न कुलेन न शीलेन न रूपेण न विद्यया ।
जीविताभ्यधिकं बुद्धिलभ्यं धनमवाप्यते ॥ Ibid, 19

It can be gained by courtezans quite easily since all men are completely void of intelligence. The world is full of fools :

188. प्रायेण जगति प्रज्ञा नाना(रथा ना)स्ति¹ कस्यचित् ।
इयतीं जगतीं वेद्मि पूर्णामूर्णायुमिर्जडेः² ॥ Ibid, 20

189. अज्ञातकालोचितकर्मयोगा रोगा इवाहर्निशपच्यमानाः ।
जगत्त्रये देवमनुष्यनागाः प्रज्ञादरिद्राः खलु सर्व एव ॥ Ibid, 21

But each courtesan has to be aware of other courtezans or friends, since they can be their rivals :

190. सखीजनसपत्नीको गणिकाजनो नाम ॥³ Comm. to BhC 4. 21

Having finished their studies courtezans are taught first to examine carefully their paramours' emotions ; as soon as they are familiar with their lovers' particular passions, they should decide whether to cling to them or leave them :

191. पूर्वं भावपरीक्षैव कार्या यत्नेन कामिनाम् ।
ज्ञातरागविभागानां कर्तव्यौ त्यागसंग्रहौ ॥ KS 5. 3

Being full of charm and unsteady, they have to be acquainted with the sixty-four arts which dwell in their hearts like rivers in the ocean :

192. हारिण्यश्चटुलतरा बहुलतरङ्गाश्च निम्नगामिन्यः ।
नद्य इव जलधिमध्ये वेश्याहृदये कलाश्चतुःषष्टिः ॥ KK 4. 2

1. The words in brackets are supplied.

2. V. I. °जनैः

3. सखीजनसपत्नीको गणिकाजनो नाम (BhC 4. 20)

The arts of courtezans to entrap men are as following: the arts of prostitution, dancing, singing, coquetry, familiarity with love, catching (paramours), deluding through friends :

193. वेशकला¹ नृत्यकला गीतकला वक्रवीक्षणकला च ।

कामपरिज्ञानकला ग्रहणकला मित्रवञ्चनकला च ॥ KK 4. 3

drinking, amusement, sporting, embracing, kissing, shameless outburst of zeal:

194. पानकला केलिकला सुरतकलालिङ्गनान्तरकला च ।

चुम्बनकला परकला निर्लज्जावेगसंभ्रमकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 4

playing with jealousy and discord, weeping, ending associations which are troublesome, becoming dizzy, shivering, accomodating others :

195. ईर्ष्याकलिकेलिकला रुदितकला मानसंक्षयकला च ।

स्वेदभ्रमकम्पकला पुनरेकान्तप्रसाधनकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 5

closing eyes, (pretending) not being able to bear something, lying motionless, playing dead, showing passion because of separation, rage, restrain firm opinion :

196. नेत्रनिमीलन-निःसहनिस्पन्दकला मृतोपमकला च ।

विरहासहरागकला कोपप्रतिषेधनिश्चयकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 6

quarrelling with their own mothers, visiting the houses of excellent men, going to festivals, alluring, recognition of one's character, flirting, being like a thief as well as a king :

197. निजजननीकलहकला सदगृहगमनोत्सवेक्षणकला च ।

हरणकला जातिकला केलिकला चौरपार्थिवकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 7

showing pride, being humble, not being truthful about defects (of their paramours), pretending to have terrible pains, using ointments, showing sleepy eyes, *monstrandum vestes sanguine suffusas* :

198. गौरवशैथिल्यकला निष्कारणदोषभाषणकला च ।

शूलकलाऽभ्यङ्गकला निद्राक्षिरजस्वलाम्बरकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 8

roughness, harshness, seizing men by their throats, locking doors against those who wish to enter, taking back the paramour whom they had first thrown out of their houses, taking part in processions, worship :

199. रूक्षकला तीक्ष्णकला गलहस्त-गृहगलार्पणकला च ।

संत्यक्तमुकाहृति दर्शनयात्रास्तुतिकला च ॥ Ibid, 4. 9

1. If we read वेशकला, 'Dressing themselves', if we read वेषकला.

visiting and enjoying *tīrthas* (places of pilgrimage), groves and temples, decorating and furnishing houses, charming with herbs and charms, gardening, dying hair :

200. तीर्थोपवनसुरालयविहरणहेलाकला गृहकला च ।
वश्यौषधमन्त्रकला वृक्षकला केशरञ्जनकला च ॥ KK 4. 10

knowing the merits of *bhikṣus* and ascetics, wishing to visit foreign lands and, finally pandering if they are tired of the sixty three arts :

201. भिक्षुक-तापसवहुविधपुण्यकला द्वीपदर्शनकला च ।
खिन्ना कलात्रिषष्ट्या पर्यन्ते कुट्टनीकला वेश्या ॥ Ibid, 4. 11

(iii)

Depending on circumstances courtezans¹ laugh with those who laugh, weep with those who weep, and win with nice words those whom they really dislike :

202. हसन्तं प्रहसन्त्येता रुदन्तं प्ररुदन्त्यपि² ।
अप्रियं प्रियवाक्यैश्च गृह्णन्ति³ कालयोगतः ॥⁴ Pts 1. 184

If they see a man whom they want to win, they first declare that they have no time, because the nature of men is such that they disdain women who can be easily won :

203. प्रथमं प्रार्थिता वेश्या न क्षणोऽस्तीत्युदाहरेत् ।
जनस्यायं स्वभावो हि सुलभामवमन्यते ॥ KS 5. 68

As regards courtezans, charming coquetry, passion, affection, desire and love-woe,—all are concomitant with the increase or decrease of the paramours' riches :

204. वारस्त्रीणां विभ्रमरागप्रेमाभिलाषमदनरुजः ।
सह वृद्धिक्षयभाजः प्रख्याताः संपदः सुहृदः ॥ DK 302

Women generally and courtezans particularly attract men by their side-long pretextful glances :

205. अम्भोजपत्रायतलोचनानामम्भोधिदीर्घास्विह दीर्घिकासु ।
समागतानां कुटिलैरपाङ्गैरनङ्गबाणैः प्रहता युवानः ॥⁵ BBh 278

206. अपाङ्गपातैरपदेशपूर्वैरेणीदृशामेकशिलानगर्याम् ।
वीथीषु वीथीषु विनापराधं पदे पदे शृङ्खलिता युवानः ॥⁵ Ibid, 277

1. i. e. women, refers also to courtezans.

2. °न्ति च MBh.

3. गृह्णते MBh.

4. Also in MBh 13, 39. 7.

5. Ascribed to Kālidāsa, when describing Ekas'ila (Dvārāvatrnpura).

207. पदव्यक्रियङ्गीकृतसहृदयाग्रन्थललिते

कवीनां मार्गेऽस्मिन् स्फुरति बुधमात्रस्य धिषणा ।

न च क्रीडालेशव्यसनपिशुनोऽयं कुलवधू-

कटाक्षाणां पन्थाः स खलु गणिकानामविषयः ॥¹ BBh 122

Courtezans use also untrue jealousy in order to win over men :

208. ईर्ष्या² कुलस्त्रीषु ³न नायकस्य निःशङ्ककेलिर्न पराङ्गनासु ।

वेश्यासु चैतद् द्वितयं प्ररुढं⁴ सर्वस्वमेतास्तदहो स्मरस्य ॥⁵ RS'T 1. 128

They also pretend to be bashful although they would be lost through bashfulness :

209. असती भवति सलज्जा क्षारं नीरं च शीतलं भवति ।

दम्भो⁶ भवति विवेकी प्रियवक्त्रा भवति धूर्तजनः ॥ Pts 1. 418

Courtezans attract men by using the four theatrical means of presentations, that is, paying respect, praising, stretching their bodies, and their movements :

210. क्लेशाय दुर्भगानां मानस्तुतिगात्रभङ्गविन्यासः ।

गणिकाभिनयचतुष्टयमाकृष्ट्यै स्वापतेयपुष्टानाम् ॥⁷ DK 634

These are inborn arts of courtezans just as the beautiful colour is natural to water-roses around which bees swarm :

211. लीलावतीनां सहजा ⁸विलासास्त एव⁹ मूढस्य हृदि स्फुरन्ति ।

रागो नलिन्या हि निसर्गसिद्धस्तत्र भ्रमत्येव मुधा षडङ्घ्रिः ॥¹⁰ BhS' 82

Passion is on their lips, but not in their hearts; straightness is in their arms, but not in their nature ; their breasts are sublime but not so their conduct :

212. रागोऽधरे न चेतसि सरलत्वं भुजलतासु न प्रकृतौ ।

कुचभारेषु समुन्नतिराचरणे नाभिनन्दिते सद्भिः ॥ DK 307

They use flattering speech to creep into the hearts of ordinary men as do scoundrels, or servants, or lovers *vis & vis* married women :

213. स्वचित्तसंवादि वचो वदन्तो धूर्ता वितन्वन्ति मनःप्रवेशम् ।

पृथग्जनानां गणिकावधूनां विटाः प्रभूणामपि गर्भचेटाः ॥ KR 6. 235

1. Vararuci. Ascribed to Harihara in *Suktimuktavali*.

2. V. I. इच्छा

3. V. I. नु

4. V. I. प्रसिद्धम्

5. Also in S'S' 2. 111.

6. दम्भी Pts; cf. BIS.

7. Cf. *Bhāratīyanāṭyaśāstra* 6. 23.

8. स्वभावास् BIS.

9. तवैव BIS.

10. Also in SB. 212 [5857], SRK 271. 10. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 23.

Being deceitful, covetous of the every last penny, given to momentary pleasures, honey-sweet in speech they penetrate into the hearts of those whom prudence has abandoned :

214. एताः सत्यविहीना धनलवलीनाः सुखक्षणाधीनाः ।
वेद्या विशन्ति हृदयं मुखमधुरा निर्विचाराणाम् ॥ KK 4. 22

For the same reason they also display false passion, temper, love, as well as acting, as if greatly distressed by separation :

215. चाटुकममनुरागं¹ प्रणयरुषौ विरहजनितशोकार्तिम् ।
प्रकटयति² वाररमणी नटीव शिक्षाभियोगेन ॥ DK 91

Courtezans excite lust among their paramours by caressing them, by appropriate use of eye-brows³, by pulling lovers' hair, smiling, and whispering in the ears, etc :

216. किं तत्कर्म यदस्तशर्म, रसना किं सा न (च)⁴ यारुनुदा,
किं तत् प्रेम यदस्थिरं स च पुमान् किं नाम यो निर्गुणः ।
सा किं श्रीरुपभोगमर्हति न या, सेव्यः स किं योऽन्तरं,
नो जानाति, तदस्ति किं विलसितं वेश्यासु यत् कृत्रिमम् ॥ JM 22

217. भ्रूभङ्गैरतिभङ्गुरैः कुटिलितप्रान्तैस्तथा कुन्तलैः
सोपेक्षैरिव चक्षुषोः सरलितापाङ्गैश्च भङ्गयन्तरैः ।
आत्मीयां चलचित्तवृत्तिरचनां वेद्या वराकी सदा
यूनां दर्शयतीव ते यदि परं मूढा न तज्जानते ॥ Ibid, 47

218. केशाकर्षणकर्मणि व्यवसिता वीर्यं हरन्ती परं
ग्लानिं कामपि तन्वती स्मितमुखी लग्ना च कर्णान्तिके ॥
उत्कम्पं मतिविभ्रमं विदधती यूनां शनैर्निन्दिता
तारुण्यस्य जनापवाद्... वेद्या च संदृश्यते ॥ Ibid, 37

They inspire confidence with such words as 'O dear, I saw you in my dreams and you thought of other women', or 'you are disloyal to me and, therefore, I cannot sleep all night, waiting for you' :

219. स्वप्ने कामपि संस्मरन् प्रिय मया दृष्टोऽसि तत्ते बलाद्
एवं मां प्रति सांप्रतं किमुचिता निष्कारणं वञ्चना ।
तज्जागर्मि वरं निशासु यदसौ निद्राऽपि मे द्रोहिणी-
त्यालापैर्गणिकागणेन न च को विश्वास्यते कामुकः ॥ Ibid, 46

1. V. I. चाटूकि सानुरागम्

2. V. I. विदधाति

3. Cf. text 250.

4. Better च

Such and other tricks help the courtezans win the affection of their paramours deceive them and extract money from them :

220. अर्थोष्मा पितृलालनं विटघटामेलः प्रियमन्यता
तारुण्यं नगरे स्थितिस्तरलता धीः कामशास्त्रं प्रति ।

सङ्कीर्तं रजनी विधुर्मधुमदः स्पर्धा सपत्नैस्तथा,
वेश्यानामनुरक्तवित्तहरणे कुर्वन्ति साहायकम् ॥ JM 43

Courtezans display false affection towards their paramours ; they are compared with the flame of a lamp at night, which blinds the minds of the paramours, and makes them fall in the hot flame of the lamp and burn to death :

221. मालिन्यं प्रकटीकरोति निविडं नैर्गुण्यमातन्वते(ती)
जीर्णस्नेहपरंपरा विदधते पात्रेऽप्यहो दूषणम् ।
वेद्या दीपशिखेव भाति रजनौ रूपभ्रमान्धीकृतो
यत्रायं कुरुते पतङ्गपतनं हाहा भुजङ्गव्रजः ॥ Ibid, 36

(iv)

If courtezans show any feelings towards their paramours, then these feelings are untrue; that is acting :

222. चेतोऽन्तरा न सत्त्वं सत्त्वे सति चारुता प्रयोगस्य ।
न भवति सा वेश्यानां मद्यामिषपुरुषनिहितद्वयानाम्¹ ॥ DKB 799

Properly trained courtezans exhibit love without sincerity like well trained actresses. In that way they gain their paramours' affection. They, like hermits, act in the same way towards young men as towards those deformed²; they act thus in order to gain their principal objective—money :

223. मिथ्यैव दर्शयेद्वेश्या तं नटीव सुशिक्षिता ॥ SKSS 10. 57, 62

224. रञ्जयेत्तेन सा पूर्वं दुह्याद्रक्तं ततो धनम् ।
दुग्धार्थं च त्यजेदन्ते प्राप्तार्थं पुनराहरेत् ॥ Ibid, 10. 57, 63

225. नटीव कृत्रिमं प्रेम गणिकाऽर्थाय दर्शयेत् ॥ Ibid, 2. 12, 94

Vasantasenā, the classical personification of a courtesan, is also compared to an actress, or rather stage-manager, supervising the rehearsal of a new play by Saṃsthānaka who requests Maitreya to repeat² to Cārudatta the following message : 'This wench with golden ornaments and golden jewels, this female stage-manager looking after the rehearsal of a new play,

1. *नामल्पापि पुरुषद्वयं° DK.

2. Cf. texts 347—50, 355—65.

this Vasantasenā — she has been in love with you.....¹:

226. एषा ससुवर्णा सहिरण्या नवनाटकदर्शनेषिता(?नोत्थिता) सूत्रधारीव वसन्त-
सेना नाम(नाम्नी) गणिकादारिका... SA to S'M 1. 530—3 and 1. 597—600

Owing to their introduction onto the stage, courtezans are trained in the arts and are clever at changing their voices :

227. एषा रङ्गप्रवेशेन कलानां चैव शिक्तया ।
स्वरान्तरेण दक्षा हि व्याहर्तुं तन्न मुच्यताम् ॥ BhC 1. 24

In general, they behave like actresses. And so, if they have shown, even for five days, some love to a paramour, it is not done because of their true love for him, but they feel that he still has some money left :

228. यदि नाम पञ्च दिवसांस्त्वयि कुरुते प्रेम धनलवं दृष्ट्वा ।
तदपि न रागवती³ सा कन्दर्पकं किं वृथा गर्वः ॥ DK 346

Using their knowledge of acting, they perspire all over their bodies, but their hearts do not become moist (amorous); they tremble but remain as hard as diamonds :

229. स्वेदाम्बुक्षणोपचिता न चार्द्रता⁴ निजनिवासमनसश्च ।
आविष्कृतवेपथवो वज्रोपलसारकठिनाश्च ॥ Ibid, 311

(v)

They dress up like fools, or coat themselves with magic powder to gain money, or to bring under control even sober men and make them subservient to others :

230. अबुधैरर्थलाभाय⁵ पर्यस्त्रीभिरिव स्वयम् ।
आत्मा संस्कृत्य संस्कृत्य परोपकरणीकृतः ॥⁶ NH 2. 24

231. लक्ष्मीः कर्मणश्चूर्णाङ्गा वेश्येव वशवर्तिनः ।
धीरानपि विधायेयं करोत्युन्मार्गवर्तिनः ॥ KR 8. 189

Expensive golden ornaments and expensive silken garments are the ornaments and splendour of courtezans, just as valour and generosity are the ornaments of the sons of kings :

1. Translated by A. W. Ryder, HOS 9 pp. 24 and 21

2. एषा शशुवण्या शहिलण्या खण्डाड्यदंशगुडिदा शुतधालिव्व वशन्तशेषिआ गाम
गणिआदालिआ कामदेवाअदणुजाणादो पहुदि तुमं अणुलत्ता अम्हेहि बलक्कालाणुणीअमाणा
तुह गेहं पविदता (S'M. 1. 530—3, and 1. 597—600)

3. V. I. रङ्गवती

4. V. I. अनार्द्रता

5. लुब्धैरप्यर्थ BIS ; अबुधैरर्थलोभेन SV.

6. Also in SV 3213.

232. सुवर्णैः पट्टचैलैश्च शोभा स्याद्धारयोपिताम् ।

पराक्रमेण दानेन राजन्ते राजनन्दनाः ॥ BBh 126

Since their power lies in their dresses, similarly as the power of women lies in their youth, the power of princes in their majesty and the power of children in weeping :

233. बलं वेषश्च वेश्यानां योषितां यौवनं बलम् ।

बलं प्रतापो भूपानां वालानां रुदितं बलम् ॥ (Br Pin BIS 4389)

Courtezans wear beautiful garments in order to attract paramours, but not because of morality; *meretrices pudenda contegunt, ut virorum cupidinem excitent; nec hoc pudoris causa faciunt* :

234. यासां जघनावरणं परकौतुकवृद्धये न तु त्रपया ।

उज्ज्वलवेषा¹ रचना² कामिजनाकृष्टये न तु स्थितये ॥ DK 305

They also display their beauty for the same reason. Therefore the aphorism : 'Ornaments that nobody may see and a courtesan, the two things do not hang together', quoted by Madanikā in S'M, is clear :

235.अप्रकाशोऽलङ्कारः, अयं च जन इति द्वयमपि न युज्यते³...

SA to S'M 4. 118—20

If they show some passion for painting it is not for the purpose of recreation, but for cheating their paramours :

236. मांसरसाभ्यवहारः पुरुषाहतिपीडया न तु स्पृहया ।

आलेख्यादौ व्यसनं वैदग्ध्यख्यातये न तु विनोदाय⁴ ॥ DK 306

For the same reason they paint; but although they use shrewd tricks and cheat men they themselves can also be cheated; this is evident from the following question :

237. यासां कार्यापेक्षा सकटाक्षनिरीक्षणेऽपि वेश्यानाम् ।

दर्शनमात्रजुभितैर्वञ्च्यन्ते ताः कथं पुरुषैः ॥ Ibid, 633

(vi)

Courtezans first show red-hot passion, then they are less passionate and finally completely deprived of any passion :

1. V. I. वेषावरणं, वेषाचरणं

2. Better उज्ज्वलवेषारचना

3. ...अप्पकासो अलङ्कारश्चो; अश्रं च जणोति दुवेवि ण जुज्जदि; ता उवणेहि दाव; (पेक्खामि दाव) एदं अलङ्कारश्चम् (S'M 4. 118-20).

4. V. I. विनोदः

238. वेद्यालताः सरागं पूर्वं तदनु प्रलीनतनुरागम् ।
पश्चादपगतरागं पल्लवमिव दर्शयन्ति निजचरितम् ॥¹ KS 8. 126

They are like alcohol (*surā*) to those who are attracted by them, or like the goddess of beauty and good fortune to those who are rich, or like poison to those who lose their money, etc :

239. संसङ्गेषु सुरामयी धनगुणाधानेषु लक्ष्मीमयी
स्फीतार्थेषु सुधामयी विषमयी निष्क्रान्तविस्तेषु च ।
वेश्या शङ्खमयी नितान्तकुटिला सद्भावलीनेषु या
देवानामपि सुभ्रु मोहजननी क्षीरोदवेलेव सा ॥ KS 4. 133
(vii)

Using their tricks, courtezans catch paramours as herons catch fish :

240. तत्र बन्धुरसाराख्यमश्वारोहं महाधनम् ।
तीर्थस्थिता सा जग्राह मत्स्यं वक्रवधूरिव ॥ KS 2. 30

As a fisherman casts an angle into the ocean and pulls by it a fish to cook it on the fire, so casts god of love a woman onto the earth to bait men by her lips :

241. विस्तारितं मकरकेतनधीवरेण
स्त्रीसंज्ञितं वडिशमत्र भवाम्बुराशौ ।
येनाचिरात् तदधरामिषलोलमर्त्य-
मत्स्यान् विकृष्य स पचत्यनुरागवद्भौ ॥² BhS' 114

Women are kind to men as long as they see that they are attracted by them ; if they see that a man is in love with them, they pull him out like a fish which has swallowed the bait :

242. कुर्वन्ति तावत् प्रथमं प्रियाणि यावन्न⁴ जानन्ति नरं प्रसङ्गम् ।
ज्ञात्वा च⁵ तं मन्मथपाशवद्धं ग्रस्तामिषं मीनमिवोद्धरन्ति ॥⁶
S'ts 200. 1—2

1. In *Nrtisāstra* we also find the following aphorism : 'The favours of a courtesan appear like nectar at first, but they soon become poison', (quoted in, B. Brown, : *The Wisdom of the Hindus*, New York, 210).

2. पचतीत्यनु°, पचती ह्यनु° BIS.

3. Also in VS' 74. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' pp. 45—6.

4. V. I. योषेज्, योषिज्

5. अथ Pts.

6. Also in Pts 1. 193, PtsK 1. 208.

Courtezans, like all women, live on men who are in love with them :

243. षडिमे षट्सु जीवन्ति सप्तमो नोपलभ्यते ।
चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ MBh 5. 32, 92
244. प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याजकाः ।
राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु परिडताः ॥ Ibid, 5. 32, 94

They live on men like a fish on fish and, therefore, have to be on the watch for them day and night, as physicians have for patients¹, merchants for customers, wise men for fools, thieves for careless persons, beggars for landlords, kings for lands, and workmen for the whole world :

245. देशानामुपरि क्षमापा² आतुराणां चिकित्सकाः ।
वणिजो³ ग्राहकाणां च मूढानामपि⁴ परिडताः ॥ PP 1. 117
246. प्रमादिनां तथा चौरा भिक्षुका गृहमेधिनाम्⁵ ।
गणिकाः कामिनां चैव⁶ सर्वलोकस्य शिल्पिनः ॥ Ibid, 118
247. सामाद्यैः⁷ सज्जितैः पाशैः प्रतीक्षन्ते दिवानिशम् ।
उपजीवन्ति शक्या हि⁸ जलजा जलजानिव¹⁰ ॥¹¹ Ibid, 119

and prepare their nets into which young men fall like game and, thus, are caught :

248. इति बहुभिरुपायैः कुट्टनी कामुकानां
कृतसुकृतविहीना वञ्चनां सा कृतघ्ना¹² (?)
वनभुवि मृगबन्धं हन्त पश्यन्ति नित्यं
तदपि हरिणशावाः कूटपाशं विशन्ति ॥ KS 8. 128

They do it by waiting and giving certain signs and holding betel in their hands :

249. स्मराङ्गनाकेलिशुकायमान-करस्थताम्बूलविलासपूर्णा ।
समातृका नापितदत्तहस्ता कान्तां तनुं पश्यदशां नयन्ती ॥ Ibid 6. 5
250. सलीलमाक्रान्तिविलोलकाञ्चीरवेण पारावतदत्तसञ्ज्ञा ।
अर्थार्थिनी राजपथप्रकारं हर्म्यं प्रियोत्सङ्गमिवारुरोह ॥ Ibid, 6. 6

1. Cf. NHS 3. 34.

2. क्षमासृद् ItsK; V. I. भूपा

3. वणिजो PtsK.

4. मूर्खाणाम् Pts; V. I. शूद्रानाम्, शूद्राणां

5. V. I. गृहे(?)मेधिनाम्

6. कामुकानां च Pts.

7. सामादि Pts, PtsK.

8. भुञ्जते च यथाशक्ति Pts.

9. जलजाजलजा Pts.

10. यथा Pts.

11. Also in Pts 1. 155-7, PtsK 1. 171-3. 12. Better चकार .

They tempt men by coquettish eyes and wait for paramours on the streets :

251. बालमार्जारिकाह्वानव्याजेनान्यासु वर्त्मनि ।
कटाक्षैः कलयन्तीषु दूरात् कामुकमामिषम् ॥ *Ibid* 3. 23

in order to drain them dry :

252. बहुमित्रकरविदारणलब्धाभ्युदयाः सरोरुहिरय इव ।
डाकिन्य इव च रक्तव्याकर्षणकौशलोपेताः ॥ *DK* 316

They do it in fact for money¹ and not for love :

253. वित्तेन वेत्ति वेश्या स्मरसदृशं कुण्डिनं जराजीर्णम् ।
वित्तं विनापि वेत्ति स्मरसदृशं कुण्डिनं जराजीर्णम् ॥
BhS'N, Kṣemendra ad 1. 89

(viii)

In order to win over men they try to catch as paramours their friends as well, since their prosperity depends on friends :

254. सुहृज्जनार्जनं कुर्यात् पूर्वं वारविलासिनी ।
वेश्यानां पत्निनीतां च मित्रायत्ता विभूतयः ॥ *KS* 5. 60

Through friends courtezans can find out the wealth of the men they want to involve, the means by which to deceive their hearts, their characters, and when they are passionate or cold :

255. सुहृद्भिरेव जानाति कामुकानां धनं गुणम् ।
हृदयग्रहणोपायं शीलं रक्तापरकृताम् ॥ *Ibid*, 5. 61

They have to gain permanent attachments even through secret connections with their friends :

256. महाधनस्य सुहृदां कामिनां प्रेमशालिनाम् ।
प्रच्छन्नसुरतेनापि कुर्यादाराधनं सदा ॥ *Ibid*, 5. 62

(ix)

Courtezans, like goddesses of victory, lure men by displaying a pretended yearning for them, but do not fulfil their wishes :

257. धीरेव पुंश्चली व्याजौत्सुक्यसंदर्शनेन तम् ।
जयश्रीर्ज्ञाभयन्त्यासीन्न तु भेजे समुत्सुकम् ॥ *KR* 8. 1215

Courtezans, taught by their procuresses their art,³ know what love means and in order to gain their aim show to men more often untrue

1. Not always. Cf. S'M and BhC.

2. Also in SV 2369.

3. Cf. texts 186—201.

and false love and try, to be completely deprived of real attachment and love :

258. न कुलसमुत्पन्ना अपि ¹भुजङ्गदर्शनसुवेदनाभिज्ञाः ।
कन्दर्पदीपिका अपि रहिताः स्नेहप्रसङ्गेन ॥ DK 313

Having the knowledge of what love means, they make use of it in order to allure paramours. Like men destroying pests, courtezans are considered as being sent on earth by fate :

259. सर्वसौख्यदत्तपोधनचोरी² सर्वदुःखनिपुणा जनमारी ।
मर्त्यमत्तकरिबन्धनवारी निर्मितात्र विधिनापणनारी³ ॥ AS 24. 21

(x)

Despite the well-known trickish behaviour of courtezans their coquetry and amour are considered their proper ornament, in the same way as the speed that of horses, splendour of jewels, mercy of kings, sweet voice of singers, charity of rich men, prowess of soldiers, abundance of milk in cows, restraint of ascetics, eloquence of learned men, impartiality of councillors, of witnesses, devotion of servants, good counsels of ministers, silence of truthfulness fools, faithfulness of wives :

260. अश्वे जवो वृषे धौर्ये मणौ कान्तिः क्षमा नृपे ।
हावभावौ च वेश्यायां गायके मधुरस्वरः ॥ S'S' 3. 235
261. दातृत्वं धनिके, शौर्यं सैनिके, बहुदुःखता ।
गोषु दमस्तपस्विषु विद्वत्सु वावदूकता ॥ Ibid, 3. 236
262. सभ्येष्वपक्षपातस्तु तथा साक्षिषु सत्यवाक् ।
अनन्यभक्तिभृत्येषु सहितोक्तिश्च मन्त्रिषु ॥ Ibid, 3. 237
263. मौनं मूर्खेषु च स्त्रीषु पातिव्रत्यं सुभूषणम् ।
महादुर्भूषणं चैतद् विपरीतममीषु च ॥ Ibid, 3. 238

(xi)

Courtezans in India, as well as all other women who secretly have intercourse with men, go to their homes in the evening. It is immaterial to them, whether it is thundering or lightening, hot or cold,—they hurry to their paramours :

264. मेघा वर्षन्तु गर्जन्तु⁴ मुञ्चन्त्वशनिमेव वा⁵ ।
गणयन्ति न शीतोष्णं ⁶रमणाभिमुखाः स्त्रियः ॥ S'M 5. 16

1. V. 1. भुजङ्गदर्शनकृत°

3. V. 1. °पननारी; °परनारी (see AS p. 304).

5. V. 1. च

2. V. 1. °चोरी

4. V. 1. गर्जन्तु वर्षन्तु

6. V. 1. दयिताभि°

Although they try not to be seen and are confined in the clouds like a lightning flash, yet the perfume wafted by the breeze and the jingling ornaments betray them :

265. कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं
 सौदामनीव जलदोदरसंनिरुद्धा ।
 त्वां सूचयिष्यति हि वायुवशोपनीतो
 गन्धश्च शब्दमुखराणि च भूषणानि ॥ BhC 1. 18

These jingling and glittering ornaments of courtezans are so proverbial that in a poetical description of spring, forests are compared with glittering courtezans :

266. प्रस्खलत्कोकिलालापा गायन्त्यो भृङ्गशिञ्जितैः ।
 वेश्या इव मधुक्षीवा विरेजुर्वनराजयः ॥ KS 7. 5

(xii)

It may be pointed out that the characteristic behaviour of courtezans is well-known that we find in DKD as an example of the *nibhṛtā* puzzle (3. 102), the question in which the author asks : which are the females that leave the males after having robbed them and gone to others; and which attract (gather) people (things) by all thinkable tricks and are not courtezans :

267. हृतद्रव्यं नरं त्यक्त्वा धनवन्तं व्रजन्ति काः ।
 नानाभङ्गिसमाकृष्टलोका वेश्या न दुर्धराः ॥ DKD 3. 117

The answer is rivers (*nadyah*) which leave mountains, rob them of wood and stream to the sea; they gather together other wave-rich waters (*nānābhāṅgin*) and cannot be stopped.

CHAPTER VI On Qualities of Courtezans : Beauty and Youth

(i)

Courtezans should possess good qualities to be able to attract people and gain money. The first and most important good quality of courtezans, which is also their ornament, is—beauty and youth, for these are considered the roots of love¹ :

268. अर्थस्य मूलं निरुतिः क्षमा च कामस्य मूलं च वपुर्वयश्च ।
धर्मस्य मूलं च दया दमश्च मोक्षस्य मूलं परमाः क्रियास्तु ॥

SB 105 [594]

(ii)

Courtezans charm men by their beauty. The burden of their breasts yields before the burden of their hair ; the burden of their hair, the burden of their breasts ; and the burden of their hips the burden of their hair and breasts² :

269. कचभारात् कुचभारः कुचभाराद्भीतिमेति कचभारः ।
कचकुचभाराज्जघनं कोऽयं चन्द्रानने चमत्कारः ॥ BBh 290

The pair of their feet yields before their faces ; their lips and row of teeth before their voices ; the pair of their breasts before their hair and the pair of their eyes before their waists³ :

270. वदनात् पदयुगलीयं वचनादधरश्च दन्तपङ्क्तिश्च ।
कचतः कुचयुगलीयं लोचनयुगलं च मध्यतस्त्रसति ॥ Ibid, 291

The beauty of courtezans is *inter alia*, described also in HP (when they prepare pleasure-baths in the harem of the king)⁴ :

271. लीलामज्जनमङ्गलो(ले)पकरणस्नानीयसंपादिनः
सर्वान्तःपुरवारविभ्रमवतीलोकस्य ते संप्रति ।

1. Beauty and youth are also the condition for young girls to become *ganikas*. Cf. L. Sternbach : *Legal Position of Prostitutes according to Kauṭilya's Arthashastra*, JAOS 71. 1.

2. Ascribed to Kalidasa.

3. Reply of Bhoja.

4. According to KAr *rupajivas*, and not *dasīs*, are allowed to enter the harem of the king and prepare the bath (KAr 41. 18—20). Cf. L. Sternbach : *Legal Position of Prostitutes according to Kauṭilya's Arthashastra*, 6, JAOS 71. 1.

आयासस्खलदंशुकाव्यवहितच्छायावदातैः स्तनै-

रुक्षितापरशातकुम्भकलशेवाऽलंकृता स्नानभूः ॥ HP 1.11

(iii)

Ugly courtezans are the object of mockery in the world in the same way as stupid Brahmins, or aged persons confined to home-life, or poor men in love, or rich penitents, or avaricious kings, or *bhikṣus* fond of pleasure, or old *viṣas*, etc :

272. मूर्खो द्विजातिः स्थविरो गृहस्थो गृही¹ दरिद्रो धनवांस्तपस्वी² ।

वेद्या³ कुरूपा⁴ नृपतिः कुधर्मो⁵ लोके पडेतानि विडम्बितानि ॥⁶

VaH 5

273. भित्तुर्धिलासी विधनश्च⁷ कामी वृद्धो विटः प्रव्रजितश्च⁸ मूर्खः ।

वेद्याऽङ्गना रूपविलासहीना महीतले दुश्चरितानि पञ्च ॥

SB 161 [4587]

Ugly courtezans⁹ do not deserve consideration, like physicians addicted to drunkenness, unskilful actors, Brahmins without knowledge, cowards in war, slow horses, dull recluses, kings who have bad counsellors, countries full of turbulence, or a young unfaithful wife¹⁰ :

274. वैद्यं पानरतं नटं कुपटितं स्वाध्यायहीनं द्विजं

युद्धे कापुरुषं हयं गतरथं मूर्खं परिव्राजकम् ।

राजानं च कुमन्त्रिभिः परिवृतं देशं च सोपद्रवं

भार्या यौवनगर्वितां पररतां मुञ्चन्ति¹¹ शीघ्रं बुधाः ॥¹² VaH 6

(iv)

Youth of courtezans charms men and is like nectar, just as some poetry :

275. सुधामयानीव सुधां गलन्ति विदग्धसंयोजनमन्तरेण ।

काव्यानि निर्व्याजमनोहराणि वाराङ्गनानामिव यौवनानि ॥ BBh 119

1. कामी SR.

2. धनवान् तपस्वी SR.

3. वेद्या SR.

4. कर्दयः BIS.

5. कदर्थः SR; °यो BIS.

6. Also in SR 3 in HKS *Kavyakalāpa* 5 (92), *Kavyasaṅgraha* 3 (21), VaN 5.

7. निध° BIS.

8. °जनश्च BIS.

9. Women inclined to wantonness.

10. Compare a Russian aphorism : "Beauty of chaste is virtue, that of a courtesan a quality" (S. G. Champion : *Racial Proverbs*, London) ; and a Hindustani aphorism : 'बने फिरे बेस्वा खोले फिरे केस्वा' : a woman with her hair down is a courtesan (Fallon : *Dictionary of Hindustani Proverbs*).

11. मुञ्चन्तु BIS.

12. Also in VaN 6, NPH 3, *Kavyakalāpa* and *Kavyasaṅgraha*.

However, courtezans should not forget that as their youth passes away, so does their beauty :

276. रूपं क्षणस्वीकृतं रक्तासंघासप्रसङ्गाकृतकामदोषा ।
'केशग्रहंशैव जरा जनानां वेद्येव वित्तं कवलीकरोति ॥ KD 4. 5

This maxim is more important for courtezans, since they live on their youth :

277. वेश्याश्च यौवनाजीवा जीववद्रक्ष यौवनम् । HPP 2. 3226

Age can adorn kings, ministers, physicians, ascetics, but is detrimental to courtezans, athletes, singers and servants :

278. अलङ्करोति हि जरा राजामात्यभिषग्यतीन्¹ ।
विडम्बयति² पण्यस्त्री-मल्ल-गायक-सेवकान्³ ॥⁴ HK 52. 7

We find very often in the Sanskrit literature warnings of procuresses that youth passes quickly and with it good luck and happiness :

279. अयं मुखसरोरुहभ्रमरविभ्रमः सुभ्रुवां
कुचस्थलकुरङ्गकः पृथुनितम्बलीलाशिखी ।
न यौवनमदोदयश्चरति चारुकान्तिच्छटा-
कुलत्रिवलिकूलिनीपुलिनराजहंसश्चिरम् ॥ KS 4. 119

280. प्रथमं..... ।
.....नां पुष्पवतीनां लतानां च ॥ Ibid, 1. 48

And so we read that the splendour of youthful breasts of courtezans wilt quickly ; it is of short duration like lightning :

281. ज्येष्ठेन तावत् परमेष्ठिनैव विचारशून्येन कृतं किमेतत् ।
यत्कामिनीपीनपयोधराणां विद्युद्विलोला किल यौवनश्रीः ॥ Ibid, 4. 22

Their youth passes even quicker than that of men : 'Yesterday she was a young girl, today she is a woman, and tomorrow she will be an old woman' :

282. आसन्नयौवनस्त्वं दुहितुर्मे यौवनं त्वया प्रायः ।
क्षपितमलक्ष्यं स्त्रीणां गलति हि सहस्रैव तारुण्यम् ॥ Ibid, 8. 98
283. स्थिरयौवनाः प्रकृत्या पुरुषाः किल तालसालसंकाशाः ।
ह्यः कन्यकाद्य तरुणी प्रातर्वृद्धा भवत्येव ॥ Ibid, 8. 99

1. P. I. भोग°

2. °भिषग्वरान् BIS.

3. विनम्बयति BIS.

4. पण्यश्री मन्त्रगायकसेवकान् BIS.

5. Also in SB 93, 288 [628].

after spring comes the rainy season and then the autumn .

284. तनुवल्लीवसन्तश्रीर्वदनेन्दुशरन्निशा ।
पयोधरोद्गमप्रावृट् चपला यौवनद्युतिः ॥ KS 4. 117
285. तारुण्ये तरले 'सुभ्रूमद्भ्रूमङ्गविभ्रमे ।
स्त्रीणां पीनस्तनाभोगा भोगा द्वित्रिदिनोत्सवः ॥ Ibid, 4. 118

(४)

With the perishing youth the crowd of courtezans' paramours also perishes :

286. आलानमुन्मूल्य सुखाभिधानं तारुण्यनागे गमनोद्यतेऽस्मिन् ।
पलायते कामिगणेऽङ्गनानां विमर्दभीत्येव कुचाः पतन्ति ॥ KS 4. 120

Therefore courtezans prosper as long as youth lasts :

287. अनेन यावद्यौवनं तावद्दिनानुदिनं धनार्जनं क्रियते ॥ PT 136. 9

They lose their source of income when they grow old, and are advised by procuresses not to lose time as long as they are young, because if once youth passes it does not return :

288. अयं पीनस्तनाभोगसौभाग्यविभवोचितः ।
द्रविणोपार्जनस्यैव कालः कुवलयक्षणे ॥ KS 1. 46
289. खला इवातिचपलाः कृतालिङ्गनसंगमाः ।
न गताः पुनरायान्ति बाले यौवनवासराः ॥ Ibid, 1. 47
290. कुरु चित्तार्जनं^१ तूर्णं (नित्यो)^२ भवति योषिता ।
'न यौवनसहायोऽयं तनये कायविक्रमः ॥ Ibid, 4. 116

^१ Then they have to abandon their pride, although sometimes they gain happiness but not simply through youth, because if an aged woman of *hastini* type is at hand, let a damsel of *harini* type rot in wilderness :

291. रूपवत्यद्भुतास्मीति कान्ते त्याज्यस्त्वया मदः ।
वने मयूराः शुष्यन्ति वलिमश्नन्ति वायसाः ॥ Ibid, 4. 124
292. न तु यौवनमात्रेण लभन्ते ललनाः श्रियम् ।
भोगार्हा वृद्धकरिणी तरुणी हरिणी वने ॥ Ibid, 4. 123

Old courtezans, like cold halls in wintertime, or rows of lamps in daytime, or garlands of faded flowers, are not worth anything to anybody :

293. शीतशालेव शिशिरे दीपमालेव वासरे ।
जीर्णा निर्माल्यमालेव वेश्या कस्योपयुज्यते ॥ Ibid, 2. 56

1. Better °सुभ्रूमद्°

2. Better वित्तार्जनम्

3. The text broken. word in brackets is supplied

4. ———°

Women who grow old give up adultery and become faithful :

294. अशक्नु भवेत् साधुर्ब्रह्मचारी च निर्धनः ।
व्याधिष्ठो¹ देवभक्तश्च वृद्धा नारी पतिव्रता ॥ CND 17. 6

When they grow old, bad luck awaits them :

295. क्रीडावल्लीकुसुमसमये रागपद्माकरार्के
दर्पोद्याने वदनशशभृत्कौमुदी कार्तिकेऽस्मिन् ।
याते मुग्धद्रविणतुलया यौवने कामिमित्रे
पर्यस्त्रीणां व्रजति सहसा दुर्दशाशेषतां श्रीः ॥ KS 4. 122

Shame is brought upon them, particularly if they feel passion for young men² :

296. बाल्ये तावद्योग्या पश्चादपि वृद्धभावपरिभूता ।
तारुण्ये रागहता यदि गणिका भ्रमतु तद्भिक्षाम् ॥ DK 532

They are then unable to sell anything :

297. प्रसवहृतयौवनानामधोमुखे लज्जयेव कुचयुगले ।
भवति न पर्यवधूनां विक्रयचर्चा तृणेनापि ॥ KS 8 102

and are in a worse position than men, who can live on their knowledge and experience; old courtezans can live only on charity :

298. स्थविरत्वे पुरुषाणां भवन्ति सुखजीविकाः परिव्रानैः ।
यौवननाशे वेश्या यदि परमटति स्फुटं भिक्षाम् ॥ Ibid, 8. 103

particularly those who have neglected to gain and collect money.³ They per force become nuns or female devotees :

299. यामिर्यौवनसमये रागेण धनार्जनं परित्यक्तम् ।
ता पताः पर्यन्ते भस्माङ्गयश्चोवरिण्यश्च ॥ Ibid, 8. 112

just as thieves who lose their vigour become good men, or as ill-looking wives become faithful to their husbands, or as sick persons become pious :

300. अशक्नुस्तस्करः साधुः कुरूपा चेत् पतिव्रता ।
रोगी च देवताभक्तो वृद्धा वेश्या तपस्विनी ॥⁴ CTP 398

1. व्याधितो BIS.

2. They have then to live on charity. Cf. texts 299—302.

3. Cf. text 296.

4. Cf. the Konkani proverb : चेडि मंथारी जाल्लारी पतिव्रता जाता ? चेडो म्हातारी जाल्यार पतिव्रता जाता ? (Can a courtesan be called a chaste women when she becomes aged ? Chavan, V.P. : *The Konkani Proverbs*, Bombay). चेडोस् are people living in Cochin and Travancore speaking Konkani. they are sometimes called देवदासीः since their women are connected with dancing in temples.

It is known that courtezans are first servants, then courtezans, afterwards old procuresses, and in the end, when they are completely without funds, female devotees¹ :

301. पूर्व चेटी ततो बेटी पश्चाद् भवति कुट्टनी ।
सर्वोपायपरिक्षीणा वृद्धा वेश्या तपस्विनी ॥² SP 4052

or, shortly, that old courtezans are female devotees :

302. वृद्धा वेश्या तपस्विनी CTP 398

1. we find in classical Sanskrit many examples of old courtezans who became procuresses. Cf. L. Sternbach, : *Legal Position of Prostitutes according to Kauṭilya's Arthasastra*, JAOS 71. 1.

2. Also in ZDMG 27. 22.

CHAPTER VII

On Courtezans' Obligation to Many and Any

(i)

Because of the known avarice of courtezans and their everlasting thirst for gaining more and more money they are advised by procuresses to have intercourse with as many men as possible, particularly as long as they are young¹. They are advised that their beauty should not be enjoyed by one man alone :

303. कुचकाञ्चनकलशवती नितम्बसिंहासना स्मितच्छत्रा ।
एकपुरुषोपसेव्या नूनं त्वं रतिरमणराज्यश्रीः ॥ KS 8. 113

and, therefore, being young they sport with men day and night :

304. भूरिभाग्यभरैः सक्ता सा कामिकुसुमोच्चये ।
लेभे संभोगविश्रान्तिं न रजन्यां न वासरे ॥ Ibid, 2. 14

The procuress Mohanī advises in PT. the courtesan Dohanī that her youth should not be wasted by embracing one man only, since to courtezans, amorous sport with many men is proper :

305. पुत्रि किमेतद् यदेकमेवालङ्गय यौवनं विफलीकरोषि । वेद्यानामनेकैः
सह रमणक्रीडोचिता ॥ PT 136. 6-7

There is one man leaving as another enters, whilst a third is waiting at the door :

306. निर्यात्येको विशत्यन्यः परो द्वारि प्रतीक्षते ॥ PT 136. 8

(ii)

Therefore courtezans lead an independent life. Although they take others' money, they do not become slaves. On the contrary, they are clever enough to overpower men. They have the whole world under their control and are, therefore, proverbial as persons who do not suffer under anybody's authority, an aim which has to be achieved by all :

307. तदर्थं (सा) गृहीत्वापि तदधीना न जायते ।
वेश्या तथाविधा वापि वशीकर्तुं नरं क्षमा ।
नेयात् कस्य वशं तद्वत् स्वाधीनं कारयेज्जगत् ॥ S'S' 3. 136

They enjoy unlimited freedom and unbounded pleasure of intercourse with any man they like. Because of that they are envied by some women who think, sighing, that fortunate are courtezans who enjoy life without limitation with many young men:

308. बहुविचतरुणनिरर्गलसंभोगसुखार्थभोगिनी वेश्या ।
घन्येति वदन्ति सदा सोच्छ्वासा निर्जने नार्यः ॥¹ KK 3. 16

(iii)

Women generally, as do courtezans, like to have one man in their heart, another on their lips and have enjoyment with still another². The same idea is beautifully expressed in S'M, where we read :

"One man perhaps may hold her³ heart in trust,
She lures another with coquettish eyes,
Sports with another in unseemly lust,
Another yet her body satisfies⁴."

309. अन्यं मनुष्यं हृदयेन कृत्वा अन्यं ततो दृष्टिभिराह्वयन्ति⁵ ।
अन्यत्र मुञ्चन्ति मदप्रसेकमन्यं शरीरेण च कामयन्ते ॥ S'M 4. 16

The same verse is often repeated in other versions:

310. जल्पन्ति सार्धमन्येन⁶ पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः⁷ ।
हृदये⁸ चिन्तयन्त्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम्⁹ ॥¹⁰ PP 1. 105

or almost identically :

311. जल्पन्ति¹¹ सार्धमन्येन पश्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः¹² ।
हृदये¹³ चिन्तयन्त्यन्यं न स्त्रीणामेकतो रतिः¹⁴ ॥¹⁵ CND 16. 2

1. Cf. text 349, where mention is made of the unlimited freedom of courtezans.

2. *Sūtrakṛtāṅga* 1. 24, Jaina-sūtras, SBE.

3. The text refers to women in general, but applies also to courtezans.

4. Translated by A. W. Ryder, HOS 9, p. 62.

5. *V. I.* °ह्वयन्त्यः

6. जल्पन्त्यन्येन वै सार्धम् BIS; समम् BIS; *V. I.* जल्पति सार्धम्

7. सविभ्रमम् BIS, °अन्यविभ्रमयैः 8. हृदये BhS'.

9. °एकतो रतिः योषिताम् BIS.

10. Also in Pts 1.135, PtsK 1.151, S'V 3.13, SB 23, SRBh 348. 5, SV 2771, SRH 54.2, SRK 115. 13. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 97.

11. *V. I.* समम् VC.

12. *V. I.* °भ्रमम् S'P.

13. हृदयतम् VC.

14. स्त्रीणां गतिरनेकधा BSI; प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् VC.

15. Also in VC sr VI. 1-9, S'P 1497.

312. नयनविकारैरन्यं वचनैरन्यं विचेष्टितैरन्यम् ।
रमयति सुरतेनान्यं स्त्री बहुरूपा स्वभावेन ॥ KK 3. 14

or in a more elaborate way:

313. एकेन स्मितपाटलाधररुचो जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरं
वीक्षन्तेऽन्यमितः स्फुटकुमुदिनीफुल्लोलसल्लोचनाः ।
दूरोदारचरित्रचित्रविभवं ध्यायन्ति चान्यं धिया
केनेत्थं परमार्थतोऽर्थवदिव प्रेमास्ति वामभ्रुवाम् ॥¹ Pts 1. 136

or in Prakrit in HK:

314. अन्नं रम्मइ निरस्कइ अन्नं चिन्तेइ भासए अन्नम् ।
अन्नस्स देइ दोसं कवडकुडी कामिणी विअडा ॥ HK 9. 4

Referring particularly to courtezans, Amitagati characterizes them in a similar way saying that they take one into their heart, invite another with coquettish eyes, while they make love to a third who possesses money; and he, therefore, asks why one can love a courtesan:

315. संदधाति हृदयेऽन्यमनुष्यं यान्यमाह्वयति दृष्टिविशेषैः ।
अन्यमर्थिनमतो भजते तां को बुधः श्रयति ²पण्यपुरन्ध्रीम् ॥ AS 24. 5

(iv)

According to the advice of procuresses courtezans should not discontinue their profession after having gained money, because what one eats today does not still his hunger of tomorrow:

316. भुङ्क्तं मयास्य वित्तं दाक्षिण्यमिति प्रनष्टविभवेऽपि ।
मा त्वं कथाः सुमध्ये ह्यो भुङ्क्तं नाद्य तृप्तिकरम् ॥ KS 8. 114

(v)

They should not love any man, because courtezans who fall in love do not obtain wealth:

317. तच्च नास्त्यनुरागिण्या रागं वेश्या त्यजेदतः ॥ SKSS 10. 57. 61b

'for rosy red, love's proper hue, is the harbinger of eclipse to the courtezans as to the evening twilight'³:

318. दोषाग्रदूतो रागो हि वेश्यापश्चिमसन्ध्ययोः ॥ Ibid, 57. 62a

Procuresses ask with indignation what business courtezans can have with affection and admonish them not to forget this principle⁴:

319. कानुरागः क्व वेश्या त्वमिति ते विस्मृतं कथम् ? Ibid, 12. 93a

1. Also in PtsK 1. 152.

2. V. 1. पुण्य⁰

3. Translated by C. H. Tawney 2.4.

4. They should rather touch a dead body than a poor man. Cf. text 69.

Courtezans should abandon love because such feeling is not proper for them :

320. अयि हारलते संहर हरहुं कृतिदग्धदेहसंचोभम् ।
सद्भावजानुरक्तिर्नहि रम्या पश्यनारीणाम् ॥ DK 276

They must never show devotion to their paramours and, if they fall in love, they should not disobey their mothers or grandmothers :

321. गणिकायाश्च गम्यं प्रति सज्जतैव न सङ्गः । सत्यामपि प्रीतौ न
मातुर्मातृकाया वा शासनातिवृत्तिः ॥ DD 84. 2-4

If they were in love with one man, they would be derided :

322. कामोद्वेगगृहीतं¹ धूर्तैरुपहस्यमानशृङ्गारम् ।
दारिद्र्यहतं यौवनमबुधानां केवलं विपदे ॥ DK 651

in the same way as are courtezans who are attached to one man, because courtezans pride themselves of having intercourse with many men :

323. त्वां त्वद्यैकासक्कामन्या अनेकपुरुषसङ्गाहंकृता रहस्युपहसन्ति ॥ PT 136. 10

(vi)

This kind of pride on the part of courtezans themselves or their procuresses is very often found in Sanskrit literature where the lives of courtezans in their quarters are described. And so, procuresses gain time by saying to *viṣas* who come to visit courtezans, that the night is long and that new paramours have come to visit their daughters who are still young :

324. निशा दीर्घा नवः कामी तनयेयं कनीयसी ।
व्यत्येति² कालहाराय वृद्धावर्गे कथोद्यते ॥ KS 3. 25

Sometimes courtezans themselves complain to their clients and ask why they have come too late since they cannot receive anybody as long as other men, whom they have already received, are still with them :

325. गृहीतस्योपरि कथं गृह्यते ग्रहणं पुनः ।
पूर्वं किं नागतोऽस्तीति वदन्तीष्वपरासु च ॥ Ibid, 3. 14

or say that they have many paramours who like dogs are lying in their home, or have just left it, or wait outside :

326. निर्गच्छतां प्रविशतां प्रतिपालयतां बहिः ।
बभूव तद्गृहे संख्या न शुनामिव कामिनाम् ॥ Ibid, 2. 15

DK mentions that one courtezana is taken by a strong man, while another does not want to let out her handsome paramour, and a third one

1. V. I. कामोद्वेगि°

2. V. I. व्यप्रेति ।

spends her time in drinking with another :

327. काचिद्वलिना क्रान्ता काचिन्न जहाति कामिनं हचिरम् ।

अन्या पानकगोष्ठ्यां नयति दिनं प्रीतकैः सार्धम् ॥ DK 772

or that one courtesan waits at the door of her house in expectation of men who might come to visit her, while the procurer after having received a bribe would say that she cannot accept anybody since she is menstruating :

328. नोत्सृजति सततमेका पुरुषागमनाशया गृहद्वारम् ।

शुल्लापलः कथयति लब्धोत्कोचो रजस्वलामपराम् ॥ Ibid, 773

Sometimes courtezans complain that one man is inside the house, another has just arrived, whilst the third has caught a persistent cramp :

329. एकः स्थितोऽन्तः प्राप्तोऽन्यः परस्याद्यैव दुर्ग्रहः ।

किं करोमीति जननीं पृच्छन्तीष्वपरासु च ॥ KS 3. 24

But courtezans try to gain as much money as possible, and, therefore, receive their paramours everywhere : at wells, in water-shelters, in parks, in houses of cooks or flower merchants, or in the homes of their friends :

330. कूपे प्रपायासुधाने सूदपौष्पिकवेश्मसु ।

सखीगृहे च तुल्याप्तान् सा सिषेवेऽहि कामुकान् ॥ Ibid, 2. 16

and even leave other occupation (on the stage) in order to serve men who come to visit them :

331. रङ्गतापि जुद्धा शृणोति यत् परिचितं गृहायातम् ।

उद्दिश्य चापि कार्यं व्रजति ततः प्रकृतमुत्सृज्य ॥ DK 774

In the course of a night courtezans sleep with many ; first with a drunkard and, if he lies on the bed like a child, she goes to another, and, if he falls asleep, to a third, and then to a fourth under the pretext of visiting a sick friend :

332. क्षपारम्भे क्षीवं शिशुकमिव निक्षिप्य शयने

जगामान्यं तस्मिन् सुरतघननिद्रापरमपि¹ ।

निशाशेषे शुल्लकुलनिजसखीवेश्मगमना-

पदेशेनान्यं सा सततमगमत् स्वकयभरे ॥ KS 2. 17

but they accept men also during the day and prepare their home for the night :

333. दिनकामुकनिर्माल्यमाल्यताम्बूलिनीं भुवम् ।

समृज्य सज्जशय्यासु वेश्यास्वन्यप्रतीक्षया ॥ KS 3. 12

1. Better. 'सुरतघननिद्रेऽपरम्'

because their paramours come to them in the evening and leave them the next morning with the coming of the sun, as lamps die out with the coming of light :

334. आसन्नमित्रागम¹मुच्यमानसमागमे वासरवल्लभस्य ।
निर्यान्ति दीपा इव रात्रिभोग्या पश्य प्रभाते गणिकागृहेभ्यः ॥ KS 6. 8

Courtezans after the departure of their paramours in the morning are compared by procuresses to night-lotus flowers which, with the arrival of the morning are deprived of the moon :

335. चक्राह्वधू²प्रियतमसंघट्टनसमयसंप्राप्त्या ;
शशिना वियुज्यमाना कुमुदिनि किं क्षीणपुण्यासि ॥ DK 504
(vii)

Courtezans serve well anyone who pays them ;

336. वेतनलाभाद्भवः सेव्यन्ते सौष्टवेन पञ्चजनाः ।
विश्राम्यति यत्र मनः स तु दुष्प्रापः सहस्रेषु ॥³ DK 695
337. वित्तमात्रोपाधिकसकलपुरुषानुरागा सामान्यवनिता । BhR 31

even if he were a murderer of a Brahman ;

338. ब्रह्महापि नरः पूज्यो यस्यास्ति विपुलं धनम् ।
शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते ॥⁴ NHJ 2. 3

therefore, nobody can expect them to behave naturally ;

339. अज्ञातनामवर्णेष्वाम्नापि ययाप्यते धनांशेन ।
तस्या अपि सद्भावं मृगयन्ते मोघसंकल्पाः ॥ KK 4. 12

since no one is worth of being loved, or hated by courtezans ;

340. सर्वाङ्गना तु वेश्या सम्यगसौ लिप्सते धनं कामात् ।
निर्गुणगुणिनोस्तस्या न द्वेष्यो न प्रियः कश्चित् ॥ RK 12. 39

they do not discriminate among men who pay their fee ;

341. उज्झितवृषयोगा अपि रतिसमये नरविशेषनिरपेक्षाः ।
कृष्णैकाभिरता अपि हिरण्यकशिपुप्रियाः सततम् ॥ DK 314

and can be taken by anyone, even passers-by ;

342. किं तथा क्रियते लक्ष्म्या या वधूरिव केवला ।
या तु⁵ वेश्येव सामान्या⁶ पथिकैरपि⁷ भुज्यते ॥⁸ CND 16. 12

1. Better 'मसूच्यमान'⁰

2. V. 1. °वधूः

3. However, courtezans despise poor men.

4. Also in CNS 68, SKD (निर्धन).

5. न Pts 2 and 5; Pts, SV.

6. सामान्य BIS.

7. उप Pts 2 and 5, PtsK.

8. Also in Pts 2. 134. 5. 37. PtsK 2. 141. SV 507

They have no right to choose men. Therefore, men do not need to court them; they conquer courtezans. This conception can be found in a verse of Pts, where it is said that ninnies court fortune and difficult women in reveries only, while bold men conquer fortune as well as courtezans, paying courage as the only price:

343. दुर्लभा स्त्रीव चित्तेन लक्ष्मीः संसेव्यतेऽलसैः।
 पण्यस्त्रीवोद्यतैश्चैव युद्धे वीर्यधनप्रदैः ॥ Pts 3. 149

Courtezans, after having taken their fee, have to serve anybody, irrespective of their love or hate for him. In S'M and BhC *viṭa* expresses this thought in the following beautiful manner :

“Remember, you are common as the flower
 That grows beside the road ; in bitter truth,
 Your body has its price ; your beauty's dower
 Is his, who pays the market's current rate :
 Then serve the man you love, and him you hate”¹.

344. तरुणजनसहायश्चिन्त्यतां वेशवासो
 विगणय गणिका त्वं मार्गजाता लतेव ।
 ब्रह्मसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं
 सममुपचर भद्रे ! सुप्रियं² चाप्रियं वा³ ॥⁴ S'M 1. 31

Then *viṭa* repeats his words to Vasantasenā that she will serve those she loves or hates:

345. ननुक्लमेव मया भवतीं प्रति “सममुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च”⁵ ॥
 Ibid, 8. 234

Viṭa also states :—

“The wisest Brahman and the meanest fool
 Bathe in the selfsame pool ;
 Beneath the peacock, flowering plants bend low,
 No less beneath the crow ;
 The Brahman, warrior, merchant, sail along
 With all the vulgar throng.
 You are the pool, the flowering plant, the boat ;
 And on your beauty every man may dote.”⁶

1. Translated by A. W. Ryder, in HOS 9, p. 13.

2. V. I. चाप्रि इ(?)यं

3. V. I. च BhC.

4. Also in BhC 1,7.

5. V. I. वा प्रियं वा

6. Translated by A.W. Ryder. in HOS 9. p. 13

346. वाप्यां स्नाति विचक्षणो द्विजवरो मूर्खोऽपि वर्णाधमः
 फुल्लं नाम्यति वायसोऽपि हि लतां या नामिता बर्हिणा ।
 ब्रह्मक्षत्रविशस्तरन्ति च यया¹ नावा तथैवेतर
 त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव जनं वेश्यासि सर्वं भज ॥

S'M 1. 32

(viii)

Courtezans whose only aim is to gain money, never hate men deprived of good qualities, but do not love those endowed with them :

347. सामान्यवनिता वेश्या सा वित्तं परमिच्छति ।
 निर्गुणेऽपि न विद्वेषो² न रागः³ स्याद् गुणिन्यपि⁴ ॥⁵ RS'T 1. 120
 348. निर्गुणानपि न द्वेष्टि न रज्यति गुणेष्वपि ॥ VS III b

They are equal to those whom they love or not :

349. तस्माद्विदेशं गच्छामि नेच्छाम्युच्छृङ्खलां स्थितिम् ।
 कथं रक्तविरक्तानां तुल्या स्वायत्ततां⁶ सहे ॥ KS 1. 34

(ix)

Courtezans are destined to serve travellers and not to show exhaustion to anybody as a procuress says in S'to to Ganādhya :

350. तथैवमस्मदीया तनया रथ्यापण्याङ्गना भास्वत्कर्पदकं
 गृहीत्वा पानीयं पायय तादृक्कृमभावोद्भाविनी न भवति ॥ S'ts 354. 5. 6

(x)

In Sanskrit literature we find different texts stating that courtezans have to treat every man equally, irrespective as to whether he is young or old ; sick or strong ; of noble family or a vulgar person ; handsome or ugly ; delicate or rough. A man can be foolish, self-willed, nasty, deformed, or blind, or even a leper; he pays his fee and is 'a man' and, therefore, is good for courtezans as well as for women. Courtezans, after having checked other paramours, serve even stable men, elephant keepers or the lowest people, such as workmen (*śilpa*) :

351. प्रवयसि यौवनशालिनि हीनकुले सत्कुलप्रसूते च ।
 रोगवति दृढशरीरे समचित्ता योगिनश्च गणिकाश्च ॥ DK 92

1. V. I. यथा
2. V. I. पि न च द्वेषो ; विद्वेष्यो
3. नानुरागो (or गुणि°)
4. V. I. गुणेष्वपि ; न दोषः स्यान्नानुरागो गुणिन्यपि
5. Compare text 223-5, 354-64.
6. Better तुल्यास्वायत्ततां

352. समो यूनि शिशौ वृद्धे विरूपे रूपवत्यपि ।
वेद्याजनोऽयं 'मुनिवत् सदार्य' परमश्नुते ॥ SKSS 10. 57, 64
353. या बालेऽपि सरागा वृद्धेष्वपि विहितमन्मथावेगा ।
क्लीबेष्वपि कान्तदृशः साकाङ्क्षा दीर्घरोगेऽपि^१ ॥ DK 310
354. जात्यन्धाय च दुर्मुखाय च जराजीर्णाखिलाङ्गाय च
ग्रामीणाय च दुःकुलाय^२ च गलत्कुष्ठाभिभूताय च ।
यच्छन्तीषु^३ मनोहरं निजवपुर्लक्ष्मीलवश्रद्धया^४
'पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः ॥'^५
BhS 109
355. छन्नकामसुखार्थज्ञस्वतन्त्राहंयुपगडकान् ।
रक्षेव रञ्जयेदाढ्यान् निःस्वान् मात्रा विवासयेत् ॥ DhD 2. 34
356. प्रद्युम्नः प्रद्युम्नो विरूपकः खलु विरूपकः सततम् ।
सुस्निग्धः सुस्निग्धो रूक्षो रूक्षस्तु गणिकानाम् ॥ DK 304
357. रत्येवासमसायकः पशुपतिः पुत्र्येव भूमिभृतः ।
शच्येवाप्सरसां पतिर्मुखरिपुः पुत्र्येव पाथोनिधेः ॥
रोहिण्येव सुधामरीचिरवनेः पुत्र्येव पौलस्त्यजिद् ।
बाहुभ्यां परिरभ्यते गणिकया वित्तेहया कुष्ठयपि ॥ HK 135. 4-5
358. नीचस्तुरगारोहो हस्तिपकः खलतरोऽथवा शिल्पी ।
वञ्चितसकलजनानां तासामपि वल्लभो भवति ॥ KK 4. 14

1. °नो यो SKSSD.

2. °स चार्थ SKSSD

3. V. I. °गेषु

4. दुःकुलाय BIS.

5. गच्छन्तीषु BIS.

6. °श्रद्धया; स्पृद्धया BIS.

7. पुराय° BIS.

8. Also in SRBh 335. 9, SRK 105, 4. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' pp. 43-4.

CHAPTER VIII

On other bad Qualities of Courtezans

(a) Instability and Fickleness

(i)

Women are proverbially unstable and fickle :

359. संभाव्यं गोषु संपन्नं संभाव्यं ब्राह्मणे तपः ।
संभाव्यं स्त्रीषु चापल्यं संभाव्यं ज्ञातितो¹ भयम् ॥² PP 4. 64
360. विद्यते गोषु संपन्नं विद्यते ज्ञातितो भयम् ।
विद्यते स्त्रीषु चापल्यं विद्यते ब्राह्मणे तपः ॥ RB 6. 16. 9
361. विद्यते शिशुचापल्यं विद्यते ब्राह्मणे तपः ।
पारुष्यं⁴ विद्यते नीचे दया साधुषु विद्यते ॥ CW 54
362. स्त्रीषु चापलं दूरत्वं ज्ञातिषु सौहृदं पत्रजलविन्दुवत् ॥ BS 5. 14
363. शतहृदानां लोलत्वं शस्त्राणां तीक्ष्णतां तथा⁶ ।
गरुडानिलयोः⁷ शैत्रयमनुगच्छन्ति⁸ योपितः ॥⁹ RB 3. 13, 6
364. अपि कुञ्जरकर्णान्तादपि पिप्पलपल्लवात् ।
अपि विद्युद्विलसिताद् विलोलं ललनामनः ॥¹⁰ SB 93 [421]
365. स्त्रियो हि चपला नित्यं देवानामपि विश्रुतम् ।
ताश्चापि रक्षिता येषां ते नराः सुखभागिनः ॥¹¹ NHJ 1. 124
366. धातापि न प्रभुः प्रायश्चपलानां तु रक्षणे ।
मत्ता नदी च नारी च नियन्तुं केन पार्यते ॥ SKSS 7. 36, 8

1. ज्ञातितो PtsK; ज्ञातिनो PP.

2. Also in Pts 4. 115, PtsK 4. 81; MBh 5. 1317, RG 5. 88, 9.

3. स्त्रीषु⁰ BIs.

4. °रुष्यं BIs.

5. V. I. पद्मपत्र°

6. चापि तीक्ष्णतां RG.

7. दहनानिलयोः RG.

8. अनुकुर्वन्ति RG.

9. Also in RG 19; 7.

10. Also in SV 2770.

11. Also in NHK 1. 118, NHP 1. 89, NHS 1. 111. Cf. text 441.

Those who expect faithfulness of women, may expect paradise on earth :

367. वनितासु सतीत्वं चेत् स्थिरता कमलासु च ।
नृपेषु नृपमार्गश्च स्वर्गस्तदिह भूरपि ॥ SB 93 [5928]

Only if the fire be cold, if the moon be burning hot, if a bad man be good, only then would faithfulness be found in women :

368. यदि स्यात् पावकः शीतः प्रोष्णो वा शशलाञ्छनः ।
स्त्रीणां च तत् सतीत्वं स्याद् यदि स्याद्¹ दुर्जनो हितः ॥² PP 3. 175

They can never be made faithful, either by gifts, or by honours, or by rightness, or by punishment, or by precept, since they are altogether dishonest :

369. न दानेन न मानेन नार्जवेन न सेवया ।
न शस्त्रेण न शास्त्रेण विषमाः³ सर्वथा स्त्रियः ॥⁴ NHJ 2. 114

There is nothing else that is more sinful than women, Pañcacūḍa (Rambhā) said to Nārada in MBh, since women are the root of all evils :

370. न स्त्रीभ्यः किञ्चिदन्यद् वै पापीयस्तरमस्ति वै ।
स्त्रियो मूलं च⁵ दोषाणां तथा स्वमपि वेत्थ ह ॥ MBh 13. 38. 12

When the world was created, love for bed and ornaments, impure desires, wrath, dishonesty, malice and love for sexual intercourse were allotted to women :

371. शय्यासनमलंकारं कामं क्रोधमनार्यताम्⁶ ।
द्रोहभावं कुचर्यां च स्त्रीभ्यो मनुरकल्पयत् ॥ MS 9. 17
372. दुर्वाग्भावं रतिं चैव ददौ स्त्रीभ्यः प्रजापतिः ।
न तासां रक्षणं कर्तुं शक्यं पुंसां कथञ्चन ॥ MBh 13. 40. 12
373. ताः कामलुब्धाः प्रमदाः प्राबाधन्त नरान् सदा ।
क्रोधं कामस्य देवेशः सहायं चासृजत् प्रभुः ॥ MBh 13. 40. 9

Yama, the deity of wind, death, the nether regions in the sea, the equine mouth that roves through the ocean vomiting ceaseless flames of fire, the sharpness of the razor, virulent poison, the snake, and fire — all these exist in the state of union in women⁷:

1. वा PtsK.

2. Also in Pts 4. 51, PtsK 3. 204.

3. गृह्यन्ते विषमः SV.

4. Also in NHS 2. 112, NHP 2. 104, SV 2773.

5. V. I. हि

6. V. I. °नार्जवम् ।

7. According to P. C. Roy's translation.

374. अन्तकः पवनो मृत्युः पातालं वडवामुखम् ।
 लुरधारा विषं सर्पो वह्निरित्येकतः स्त्रियः ॥ MBh 13. 38. 29

Women even when they have husbands who are famous, wealthy, handsome and obedient, are prepared to disregard them if they find opportunity to do so :

375. समाज्ञातानृद्धिमतः प्रतिरूपान् वशे स्थितान् ।
 पतीनन्तरमासाद्य नालं नार्यः प्रतीक्षितुम् ॥ MBh 13. 38. 13

Through their passion to men, temper, natural heartlessness, they become disloyal towards their husbands, however carefully they may be guarded in this world :

376. पौञ्चल्याच्चलचित्त्वान्नैःस्नेह्याच्च¹ स्वभावतः ।
 रक्षिता यत्नतोऽपीह भर्तृष्वेता विकुर्वते ॥ MS 9. 15

Among thousand women, or perhaps among hundreds of thousands, sometimes no more than one can be found that is devoted to her husband :

377. सहस्रे किल नारीणां प्राप्येतैका कदाचन ।²
 तथा शतसहस्रेषु यदि काचित् पतिव्रता ॥ MBh 13. 19. 92

Women have never shown sufficient regard for even those husbands who fulfil all their wishes, always do what is agreeable to them and protect them from want and danger :

378. कामानामपि दातारं कर्त्तारं मनसां प्रियम् ।
 रक्षितारं न मृष्यन्ति स्वभर्त्तारमलं³ स्त्रियः ॥ MBh 13. 38. 27

Owing to their sinful⁴ disposition, they like company of any man,

1. V. 1. °लचित्ताच्च नैस्नेह्याच्च
2. V. 1. एका रतिशीलेति शेषः (Nrlakṣṇha to MBh).
3. V. 1. °लं corrupt.

4. Against this sinful disposition women have to be guarded, for if they are not guarded they bring sorrow on two families :

सूक्ष्मेभ्योऽपि प्रसङ्गेभ्यः स्त्रियो रक्ष्या विशेषतः ।
 द्वयोर्हि कुलयोः शोकमावहेयुररक्षिताः ॥ MS 9. 5

Knowing their bad disposition every man should most strenuously exert himself to guard them :

एवं स्वभावं ज्ञात्वासां प्रजापतिनिसर्गजम् ।
 परमं यत्नमातिष्ठेत् पुरुषो रक्षणं प्रति ॥ MS 9. 16

but no man can completely guard women by force :

न कश्चिदोषितः शक्तः प्रसह्य परिरक्षितुम् । MS 9. 10 a

It has to be borne in mind that women because of their bad disposition cannot be

even if he be of bad character :

379. असद्धर्मस्त्वयं स्त्रीणामस्माकं भवति प्रभो ।

पापीयसो नरान् यद् वै लज्जां त्यक्त्वा भजामहे ॥ MBh 13. 38. 14

Women—as is very common—forsake men endowed with good qualities, renowned, handsome, adepts in the art of love and young, and give themselves to men destitute of amiability, merit and the like :

380. गुणाश्रयं¹ कीर्तियुतं² च³ कान्तं पतिं⁴ रतिज्ञं⁵ सधनं युवानम्⁶ ।

विहाय शीघ्रं वनिता व्रजन्ति नरान्त्तिकं⁷ शीलगुणादिहीनम् ॥⁸

NHJ 2. 116

381. कुलजातिपरिभ्रष्टं¹⁰ निष्कृष्टं दुष्टचेष्टितम् ।

अस्पृश्यमधमं¹¹ प्रायो¹² मन्ये स्त्रीणां प्रियं वरम् ॥ VC sr II. 15

382. महाभिजनजातानामपि हा धिक् निसर्गतः ।

सरितामिव नारीणां वृत्तिर्निम्नानुसारिणी ॥ KR 6. 316

383. दुर्जनगम्या¹³ नार्यः प्रायेणापात्रभृद्¹⁴ भवति¹⁵ राजा¹⁶ ।

कृपणानुसारि च धनं¹⁷ देवो¹⁸ गिरिजलधिवर्षी¹⁹ च²⁰ ॥²¹ PP 1. 172

well guarded even by trustworthy and obedient servants. Only those women who of their own accord keep guard over themselves are well guarded :

अरक्षिता गृहे रुद्धाः पुरुषैराप्तकारिभिः ।

आत्मानमात्मना यास्तु रक्षेयुस्ताः सुरक्षिताः ॥ MS 9. 12

1. गुणाश्रयं BIS.

2. कीर्तिमन्तं² ad NHS, कीर्तिमयं NHJ.

3. Om. ad NHS.

4. स्वकान्तं रत्नं NHJ, रत्नं ad NHS.

5. विधेयं NHJ, ad NHS ; om. SRBh.

6. रतिज्ञं NHS, SRBh.

7. वनितापरं नरं प्रयाति हीनं गुणजातिरूपैः BIS.

8. नरान्तरं SRBh.

9. Also ad NHS 2. 112, SRBh. 114. 9.

10. V. I. निष्कृष्टं ; नोत्कृष्टं

11. V. I. मरणप्राप्तं (or °ते) ; अप्येव मदनप्रायो ; मरणे B'S.

12. प्राप्ते BIS.

13. V. I. आचर्यः ; दुर्जनगामी

14. प्रायेनास्नेहवान् Pts, PtsK, or प्रायेण° BIS.

15. V. I. राज्ञा

16. Om. NHP (A).

17. V. I. फलं

18. मघो Pts, PtsK.

19. Or better °वर्षी गिर्युद्धिवर्षो (or better °वर्षी) PRE, NHP, NHS ; V. I. गिर्युपरिवर्षो (or better वर्षी) PP ; गिरिदुर्गवर्षी Pts ; गिरिजलधिवर्षी PtsK.

20. Om. NHJ.

21. Also in PRE 1. 91 ; Pts 1. 278 ; PtsK 1. 310 ; NHJ 2. 155 ; NHK 2. 154 ; NHP 2. 143 ; NHS 2. 147.

384. हा ¹धिग् निम्नाभियायिन्यो लोला दूरान्मनोरमाः ।

सुक्षोभ्या न स्त्रियः शक्याः पातुं श्वभ्रापगा इव ॥² SKSS 10. 64.
149 b—150 a

Women show liking to any man who courts them, who approaches them, or is gallant towards them, be it even on a very small scale :

385. स्त्रियं हि³ यः प्रार्थयते संनिकर्षं च गच्छति ।

ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां तमेवेच्छन्ति योषितः ॥⁴ MBh 13. 38. 15

They are able to admit to their favours any person if he is only of opposite sex ; in that case there is no difference for them whether he is old, or young, or ugly, or handsome :

386. नासां कश्चिदगम्योऽस्ति नासां वयसि निश्चयः ।⁵

विरूपं रूपवन्तं वा पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते ॥⁶ MBh 13. 38. 17

387. नैता रूपं परीक्षन्ते नासां वयसि संस्थितिः⁷ ।

रूपं⁸ वा विरूपं⁹ वा ¹⁰पुमानित्येव भुञ्जते ॥¹¹ MS 9. 14

They do not regard so highly even articles of enjoyment or ornaments or other agreeable possessions as they do the companionship of a person of opposite sex :

388. न कामभोगान् विपुलान् नालंकारान्न संश्रयान् ।

तथैव बहु मन्यन्ते यथा रत्यामनुग्रहम् ॥ MBh 13. 38. 28

Even those women who are loved and respected by their husbands admit to their favours men that are hump-backed, blind, idiots, dwarfs, or lame :

389. याश्च शश्वद् बहुमता रक्ष्यन्ते दयिताः स्त्रियः ।

अपि ताः संप्रसज्जन्ते कुब्जान्धजडवामनैः ॥ MBh 13. 38. 20

390. पङ्गुष्वपि ¹²च देवर्षे ये चान्ये कुत्सिता नराः ।

स्त्रीणामगम्यो लोकेऽस्मिन् नास्ति कश्चिन्महामुने ॥ MBh 13. 38. 21

1. विङ्निम्नाभिपातिन्यो

2. Also SKSSD 10. 64. 149b-150a.

3. V. I. च Pts, PtsK.

4. Also quoted in Pts 1. 141 and PtsK 1. 157.

5. V. I. च व्य(?)सि स्थितिः Pts.

6. Also quoted in Pts 1. 143 and PtsK 1. 157.

7. V. I. निश्चयः, नैतावत् समवेक्षन्ते न चावयनिश्चयं

8. V. I. सुरूपं

9. कुरूपं BIS.

10. V. I. विरूपं रूपवन्तं वा ; रूपवन्तं कुरूपं वा

11. Also quoted in NHS ad 110, 18.

12. V. I. अथ BIS.

And if, despite all endeavours, women cannot find a man *altera alteri stuprum facit, maritum diutius expectare nolens* :

391. यदि पुंसां गतिर्ब्रह्मन् कथञ्चिन्नोपपद्यते ।
अप्यन्योऽन्यं प्रवर्त्तन्ते न हि तिष्ठन्ति भर्तृषु ॥ MBh 13. 38. 22

They remain chaste only for fear of relatives, of death, or imprisonment, or for lack of appropriate place, or favourable moment, or of a person of an opposite sex but not because of shame, or decency, or piety, or fearfulness :

392. अलाभात् पुरुषाणां हि भयात् परिजनस्य हि¹ ।
वधबन्धभयाच्चापि स्वयं गुप्ता भवन्ति ताः ॥ MBh 13. 38. 23
393. स्थानं² नास्ति क्षणो³ नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः⁴ ।
तेन⁵ नारद नारीणां⁶ सतीत्वमुपजायते⁷ ॥⁸ NHJ 1. 122
394. न लज्जा न विनीतत्वं न दाक्षिण्यं न भीरुता ।
प्रार्थकाभाव एवेति¹⁰ सतीत्वे कारणं स्त्रियाः ॥¹¹ NHJ 1. 125
395. पञ्च मे पतयः सन्ति मह्यं षष्ठोऽपि रोचते ।
पुरुषाणामभावेन सर्वा नार्यः पतिव्रताः ॥ NS' 9

They are always looking for new paramours and cannot be kept in obedience. Their disposition is such that they are incapable of being restrained. They are as unseizable and unintelligible as words :

396. चलस्वभावा दुःसेव्या दुर्ब्रह्मा भावतस्तथा ।
प्राज्ञस्य पुरुषस्येह यथा वाचस्तथा स्त्रियः ॥ MBh 13. 38, 24

They are exceedingly fond of sexual intercourse. Agni, Varuṇa, or other celestials are not so agreeable to women as the deity of desire.¹²

397. नानिलोऽग्निर्न वरुणो न चान्ये त्रिदशा द्विज ।
प्रियाः स्त्रीणां यथा कामो रतिशीला हि योषितः ॥ MBh 13. 19, 91

1. V. I. च BIS.

2. रहो PP, Pts, PtsK, VC; V. I. अहो; अहर्; पद्मो

3. क्षणं NHP; V. I. क्षणो VC: क्षणे BIS.

4. जनः VC.

5. इत्थं VC, NP.

6. पातिव्रत्यं(?) VC.

7. उपजायते IP; V. I. प्रकल्प्यते; हि कल्पते; कल्पयेत् कल्पते VC.

8. Also in NHP 1. 88, NHS 1. 109, NK. 1. 27, PP 1. 107, Pts 1. 138, PtsK 1. 154, VC sr VI 11, NP 1. 14, 76, Ps' 80.

9. प्रार्थनाभाव NHL.

10. एवैकं NHL; एवैकः NHP.

11. Also quoted in B manuscript to NHP after 1. 87 and in NHS (NHL ad 1. 111).

12. Cf. MBh. 13. 19, 20 sqq.

When they are under the influence of desire they do not care for their family, or father, or mother, or brothers, or husband, or sons, or husband's brother. In pursuit of that what they consider happiness they destroy their families. They also become most capricious and do not feel any pain even if they walk over a desert of burning sand :

398. नैता जानन्ति पितरं न कुलं न च मातरम् ।
न भ्रातृन् च भर्तारं न च पुत्रान् देवरान् ॥ MBh 13. 19. 93
399. लीलायन्त्यः कुलं भ्रान्ति कूलानीव सरिद्धराः ।
दोषान् सर्वाश्च मत्वाशु प्रजापतिरभाषत ॥ MBh 13. 19. 94
400. आत्मच्छन्देन वर्त्तन्ते नार्यो मन्मथचोदिताः ।
न च दहन्ति गच्छन्त्यः सुतैरपि पांशुभिः ॥ MBh 13. 19. 87

There is no pleasure more agreeable to women than sexual intercourse with persons belonging to opposite sex, since such intercourse is considered as the most delicious fruit of joy that they can reap :

401. नातः परं हि नारीणां विद्यते च कदाचन ।
यथा पुरुषसंसर्गः परमेतद्धि नः फलम् ॥ MBh 13. 19. 86

As fire is never satiated with fuel, as an ocean can never be filled with waters of rivers, as the god of death is never satiated with slaying even all living creatures, so are women never satiated with men :

402. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां² महोदधिः ।
नान्तकः सर्वभूतानां³ न पुंसां⁴ वामलोचनाः⁵ ॥⁶ NHJ 2. 113

Therefore *femin arum virum pulchrum vel bene vestitum. sive patrem, sive fratrem, sive filium ntuitarum corpus medescit :*

403. सुरुपं⁷ पुरुषं⁸ दृष्ट्वा पितरं भ्रातरं⁹ सुतम्¹⁰ ।

1. V. I. काष्ठौघैर् VC.

2. I. I. पगामिर् VC.

3. V. I. भूतैश्च VC.

4. पुंभिर् VC.

5. °तानां नाशा तृप्यति संपदाम् NP.

6. Also quoted in PP 1. 106, Pts 1. 137, PtsK 1. 153, BhS' 571, MBh 5. 1538b-1539a, 13. 2226, VC or VL 10, NP 1. 14, 99, SB 218, PS' 1498, *Garudamahāpurāṇa* 109. 40, SRBh. 154. 60, SPH 54. 7, S'P 1498.

7. सुन्दरं NS'; सुवेषं SB 273, V. I. NHP: सुवेशं NP; सुजातं S'V, स्वरूपं V. I. NHP.

8. कामुकं NP

9. भ्रं पिं tr. NS'; भ्रातरं यदि वा SB 273, NHP

10. सुगन्धं मलवर्जितम् S'V; कामिनी मदनानुरा NP

देहं¹ क्लिद्यति² नारीणां पश्य कामस्य चेष्टितम्³ ॥⁴ SB [BIS 7128]

Women suffer from fever, rising from their passionate feelings ; for their lovers' sake, they leave their sons, husbands, houses, wealth and everything else :

404. विचेतनता भवेत् सा च कामज्वरप्रपीडिता ।
सर्वं त्यजति तद्धेतोः पुत्रं कान्तं गृहं धनम् ॥ NP 1. 14, 78

If women find a young man they are ready to leave their country, and when a better one is available, they are ready to leave the first one :

405. लब्ध्वा युवानं पुरुषं देशत्यागं करोति सा ।
तदुत्तमं पुनर्लब्ध्वा तं त्यजेत् सा क्षणेन च ॥ NP 1. 14, 79

If they find young men exceptionally strong in sexual intercourse, they leave their families, fear, shame, *dharma*, friends, fame, wealth, etc :

406. त्यजेत् कुलभयं लज्जां धर्मं बन्धुं यशः श्रियम् ।
संप्राप्य रतिशूरं च युवानं सुरतोन्मुखम् ॥ NP 1. 14, 81

They can leave everything and can even poison their very good husbands :

407. विषं दातुं समर्था सा स्वामिनं गुणिनां वरम् ।
स्लेच्छं युवानं संप्राप्य सर्वस्वं दातुमुत्सुका ॥ NP 1. 14, 80

To women no one is agreeable or disagreeable ; just, as cattle seek for fresh grass so they seek for new men :

408. न स्त्रीणामप्रियः कश्चित् प्रियो वापि न विद्यते ।
पुरातनं निवर्तन्ते प्रार्थयन्ति नवं नवम् ॥ CS 55

409. न चासां मुच्यते कश्चित् पुरुषो हस्तमागतः ।
भावो नवतृणानीव गृह्णन्त्येता नवं नवम् ॥⁷ MBh 13. 39. 5

1. योनि SB 273, NHP

2. क्लिन्दति BIS; क्लीदति V.I. NHP; योनिर्द्वयति NS'

3. सत्यं सत्यं जनार्दन NS'; सत्यं सत्यं हि नारद SB 273, V.I. NHP; मामपालमिवाम्भसा NHP; आपत्रे यथापयः BIS; तद्भ्रातृं च पुलकितं योनौ कण्ठ्ययनं परं NP

4. Also in SB 273, [BIS 7134, NHP I. 87, S/V 3. 9, NS' 8 [BIS 7107] NP 1. 14. 77 and similarly in MBh. 13. 38. 26 where we read:

इदमन्यच्च देवर्षे रहस्यं सर्वशोषिताम् ।

दृष्ट्वैव पुरुषं हृद्यं योनिः प्रक्लिद्यते स्त्रियाः ॥

5. नारीणां NHP 4. 7.

6. गावस्तृणमिवारण्ये NH, NHP.

7. Also in NHJ 1. 124. 4. 7, NHP I. 125. 4. 7.

and hang at the necks of all men, just as creepers growing in a thick forest hang themselves on all trees :

410. नैवाङ्गनानां दयितो नापि द्वेष्योऽस्ति कश्चन ।
सर्वमेवावलम्बन्ते लता गहनजा इव ॥ RV 414. 15—6
411. लता पार्श्वे स्थितं वृक्षं¹ भृत्याः पार्श्वे स्थितं नृपम्² ।
पार्श्वस्थं पुरुषं योषिद्वेष्टयन्ति न संशयः ॥ CV 179
412. आसन्नम् एव³ नृपतिर् भजते मनुष्यं
विद्याविहीनम् अकुलीनम् असंस्तुतं⁴ वा ।
प्रायेण भूमिपतयः प्रमदा लताश् च
यत्⁵ पार्श्वतो भवति तत्⁶ परिवेष्टयन्ति⁷ ॥⁸ PP 1. 27

and, therefore, are compared to great highways, while widows are compared to uneven ways, another person's wives to hollow ways and one's own wives to even ways; one should not tread along the former three, but have recourse to the last one :

413. विधवा विषमः पन्थाः परस्त्री संकटो यथा ।
वेश्या महापथः प्रोक्ता निजनारी समो यथा ॥ SB 256, [BIS 6119]
414. संकटे हि⁹ न गन्तव्यं गन्तव्यं विषमे न च ।
महापथे न गन्तव्यं गन्तव्यं स्यात् समे पथि ॥ SB 256, [BIS 6662]

Even though they have just enjoyed a man like the god-of-love, they desire another man immediately :

415. ¹⁰स्मरोपममपि प्राप्य वाञ्छन्ति पुरुषान्तरम् ।
नार्यः सर्वाः स्वभावेन वदन्तीत्यमलाशयाः ॥ VC sr II. 13

It is easier to imagine royal glory adorning the son of a barren woman, or floral beauty adorning the sky than to imagine even the least sign of purity in the hearts of women :

1. V. I. वृक्षा BIS.

2. V. I. नृपः BIS.

3. Om. in S'ts (CC, AG).

4. असंस्तुत Pts, असङ्गतं NHJ, NHK, NHP, NHS, असंपंडितं S'ts.

5. यः PRE, NHJ, NHK, NHP, NHS, S'ts.

6. भसति तं PRE, वसति तं NHJ, NHK, NHP, भवति तं NHS, S'ts.

7. V. I. परिवेष्टयन्ति

8. Also in PRE 1 20, Pts 1. 35 PtsK 1. 41, NHJ 2. 55, NHK 2. 58, NHP 2. 51, NHS 2. 55, S'ts 21. 11-4.

9. संकटे BIS.

10. V. I. स्मरात्, स्मरं स्वयं, स्मरान्तरं, °सर्ग

416. 'वन्ध्यापुत्रस्य राज्यश्रीः^१ 'पुष्पश्रीर् गगनस्य च ।
भवेदेव न तु स्त्रीणां 'मनःशुद्धिर् मनागपि ॥ VC sr II. 11
(ii)

Since, women are generally not considered faithful⁵, the more so *kulatās*⁶. As fire is not satisfied with wood, as ocean is not satisfied with rivers, as Yama is not satisfied with all the beings, as hopes and desires are not satisfied with all the wealth, as the mind is not satisfied even with all that is good, as vādava-fire is not satisfied with all waters of the ocean, as earth is not satisfied with all the dust, so *kulatās* are not satisfied even with all persons⁷ :

417. न श्रेयसां मनस्तुप्तं वाडवाग्निर्न पाथसाम् ।
वसुंधरा न रजसां न पुंसां कुलटा तथा ॥⁸ NP 1. 14, 100

They are always stricken with passion, they do not feel any pleasure in amusement and amorous sports ; their passion increases as flame increases by the pouring of ghee ; even if men co-habit day and night with them they are not satisfied ; they want to devour these men :

418. शश्वत्कामा च कुलटा न च तृप्तिश्च क्रीडया ।
हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मैव भूय एवाभिवर्धते ॥ Ibid, 1. 14, 97
419. दिवानिशं च शृङ्गारं कुरुते तत्पुमान् यदि ।
न तृप्तिः 'कुलटानां च पुमांसं ग्रस्तुमिच्छति ॥ Ibid, 1. 14, 98

By words and discourses illiterates become friendly, through learning and argumentations men become learned, but *kulatās* never come under man's influence :

420. मूर्खो वशः कथायां च विद्वान् विद्याविचारतः ।
न हि दुष्टा च कुलटा पुंसश्च¹⁰ वशगा भवेत् ॥ NP 1. 14, 93

1. V. I. वन्धा°, हीनभागस्य; बन° 2. V. I. राज्ञः श्रीः; राज्यं स्यात्

3. V. I. पुष्पं च

4. V. I. स्याद्.....नारीणां

5. Many other verses on this subject can be found in the Sanskrit literature; these few are quoted as examples only.

6. कुलटा means an unfaithful woman and a courtesan as well. VK. quoting nine kinds of वेश्या mentions कुलटा after कुम्भदासी and परिचारिका and before स्वैरिणी, नटी, शिल्पकारिका, प्रकाशविनष्टा, रूपाजीवा and गणिका, cf. L. Sternbach, वेश्याः *Synonyms and Aphorisms*, Bombay, 1945.

7. Cf. texts 303—35, 373, 380—1, 434.

8. Cf. न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।

हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मैव भूय एवाभिवर्धते ॥ (MS 2. 94, SV 3352).

9. °टायाम् BIS.

10. V. I. पुंसां च

They are always ready to act selfishly, but come under one's influence only by means of a powerful sexual intercourse :

421. स्वकार्ये तत्परा शश्वत् प्रीतिः कार्यानुरोधतः ।

न सर्वस्य वशीभूता विना शृङ्गारमुल्वनम् ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 94

Truth, *dharma*, fear, pity, popular customs, shame, etc. are unknown to *kulaṭās*, since their only thought is of a paramour ; they feel affection for him only :

422. कुलटानां न सत्यं च न च धर्मो भयं दया ।

न लौकिकं न लज्जा स्याज्जारचिन्ता निरन्तरम् ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 84

423. स्वप्ने जागरणे चैव भोजने शयने सदा ।

निरन्तरं कामचिन्ता जारे स्नेहो न चान्यतः ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 85

They are more harsh and wicked than murderers ; for their lovers' sake they kill their friends and even their sons :

424. कुलटा नरघातिभ्यो निर्दया दुष्टमानसा ।

जाराथे च सुतं हन्ति बान्धवस्य च का कथा ॥ *NP* 1. 14, 86

The Vedas and other scriptures are unable to understand them ; courtezans use their paramours like clarified butter obtained from milk, and if they become old they consider lovers like poison and do not hesitate a moment to leave them. Therefore, men have no other enemy more dreadful than *kulaṭās* and vile wives, and should never trust them :

425. न हि वेदा विदन्त्येवं कुलटाहृदयङ्गमम् ।

कथं देवाश्च मुनयः सन्तो जानन्ति निश्चयम् ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 87

426. रतिशूरं प्रियं दृष्ट्वा क्षीरं घृतमिवाचरेत् ।

गते वयसि जीर्णे तं विषं दृष्ट्वा त्यजेत् क्षणात् ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 88

427. न विश्वसेयुस्तां दुष्टां तस्मात् सन्तो हि सन्ततम् ।

न रिपुः पुत्राणां च ¹दुष्टस्त्रीभ्यः परो भुवि ॥ *Ibid*, 1. 14, 89

(iii)

Still worse are courtezans instable and infidel. It is well-known that there is no fidelity or righteousness in them, just as there is no proper opinion in stupid people, no permanence in riches, no intelligence in fools, no destruction of the effect of actions :

428. सङ्भावो नास्ति वैश्यानां स्थिरता नास्ति संपदाम् ।

विवेको नास्ति मूर्खाणां विनाशो नास्ति कर्मणाम् ॥⁴ *VC sr VII. 4*

1. दुष्टा° corrupt.

2. सतीत्वम् SB.

3. *V. I.* वैश्यानां

4. Also in SB 101.

It will be a bad conduct of a courtesan to take a vow of continuous faithfulness to any one : honest people do not approve of S'ūdra's study of the Vedas :

429. दुराचारैव सा वेश्या चिरं यस्याः सतीव्रतम् ।
न हि वेदमधीयानः 'शूद्रः सङ्गिः प्रशस्यते' ॥ BB 18. 103

Therefore : it is true :

"The wench cares not a straw to miss
The covered couch, the husband's kiss.
The pleasant bed; in place of this
She ever seeks a stolen bliss 3":

430. 'पर्यङ्केष्व् आस्तरणं⁵ पतिम् अनुकूलं मनोहरं शयनम्⁶ ।
तृणम् इव लघु मन्यन्ते कामिन्यश्चौर्यरतलुब्धाः ॥' PP 1. 134

and again :

"For stranger men the slut will see
The ruin of her family,
The world's reproach, the jailer's key
Will risk a death she cannot flee⁸ :"

431. कुलपतनं जनगर्हा बन्धनम् अपि जीवितव्यसंदेहम् ।
अङ्गीकरोति कुलटा सततं⁹ परपुरुषसंसङ्गा¹⁰ ॥¹¹ Ibid, 1. 135

We also read in SM :

"On mountain-tops no lotuses are grown ;
The horse's yoke no ass will ever bear ;
Rice never springs from seeds of barley sown ;
A courtesan is not an honest fair¹² :"

1. V. I. सू°

2. V. I. °सस्यते

3. Translated by A. W. Ryder in *The Pañcatantra*, University of Chicago Press, p. 63.

4. V. I. °ङ्केष्व् BIS.

5. V. I. °ङ्केऽप्यास्त° BIS : °ङ्के स्वास्त°; °ङ्कस्यास्त°; °ङ्के चास्त° PtsK.

6. V. I. शय्याम्

7. Also in Pts 1. 174. Ptsk 1. 190.

8. Translated by A. W. Ryder in *The Pañcatantra*, The University of Chicago Press, p. 64.

9. हि सततं क्षणमबला BIS.

10. °संरक्ता Pts.

11. Also in Pts 1. 176, Ptsk 1. 192.

12. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9, p. 62.

432. न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति ।
यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयो न वेशजाताः शुचयस्तथाङ्गनाः ॥²
S'M 4. 17

(iv)

Also courtezans are never faithful even if carefully guarded. since they are indifferent in their hearts like the goddess of fortune :

433. आहृत्य रक्ष्यमाणपि यत्नेनान्तर्विरागिणी ।
असन्मैत्री च वेश्या च श्रीश्च कस्य कदा स्थिरा ॥ SKSS 12. 96, 25

Courtezans are prone to love one man on the basis of his description, another because of his money, another because he works like a slave, another because he gives them protection and still another for pastime :

434. वर्णनदयितः कश्चिद् धनदयितो दासकर्मदयितोऽन्यः ।
रक्षादयितश्चान्यो वेश्यानां नर्मदयितोऽन्यः ॥⁴ KK 4. 40

(v)

Courtezan's occupation is to change their place of residence :

435. चेतश्चिन्तय मा रमां सकृदिमामस्थायिनीमास्थया
भूपालभ्रुकुटीकुटीविहरणव्यापारपण्याङ्गनाम् ।
कन्याकञ्चुकिनः प्रविश्य भवनद्वाराणि वाराणसी-
रथ्यापङ्क्तिषु पाणिपात्रपतितां भिक्षामपेक्षामहे ॥⁶ BhS 245

and, therefore, their happiness is as unsteady as that of kings :

436. वेश्या इव बलवद्भोग्या राजश्रीरतिचञ्चला ।
वशिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा ॥ SKSS 4. 21, 26

In Sanskrit literature we often find the following verse :—

“Kings' policy is fickle, like a woman of the town :
For now it hoards its money up, now flings it careless down ;
'Tis rough and flattering by turns , 'tis kind, and cruel too ;
Exactng much and giving much, at once 'tis false and true⁸ :”

1. V. 1. वेश्याताः

2. Cf. न शैलशृङ्गे कमलं प्ररोहति न दुर्जनः कापि शुभं प्रयाति च ।

न साधवो यान्ति कदापि विक्रियां यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः ॥ (SB 203)[3466]

3. यत्नेनान्तवि° SKSSD.

4. Also in S'P 4053.

5. प्रवेश्य BIS.

6. Also in V'S' 105. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 96.

7. वशि° SKSSD.

8. Translated by A. W. Ryder in *The Pañcatantra*, The University of Chicago Press, p. 208.

437. सत्यानृता च ¹पुरुषा ²प्रियवादिनी च
हिंसा दयालुरपि चार्थपरा वदान्या ।

³नित्यव्यया प्रचुरवित्तसमागमा⁴ च
⁵वेश्याङ्गनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा ॥⁶ PP 1. 432

In other verses courtezans are compared with the policy of the kings :

438. सन्धिः सर्वमहीभुजां⁷ ⁸विजयिनामस्तु प्रमोदः सदा
सन्तः सन्तु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धताम् ।
नीतिर्वारविलासिनीव सततं वक्षःस्थले संस्थिता⁹
वक्त्रं¹⁰ चुम्बतु मन्त्रिणामहरहर्भूयान्महानुत्सवः ॥¹¹

NH 4. 139

and are considered fickle like royal sovereignty :

439. पतिं त्यक्त्वा देवं भुवनपतिमुच्चैरभिजनं
गता छिद्रेण¹² श्रीवृषलमविनीतेव वृषली ।
स्थिरीभूता चास्मिन् किमिह करवाम स्थिरमपि
प्रयत्नं नो येषां विफलयति दैवं द्विषदिव ॥ VM 6. 6

440. यत्किञ्चिद्व्यपदिश्य सन्निदधते वेश्याः पुरः कामिनां
गायन्त्यः कलमन्तरेव च ततस्तिष्ठन्ति दृगोचराः ।
सव्याजश्लथनच्छलेन च मुहुः संदर्शयन्ति स्तनौ
पश्चात् तान् प्रणयस्पृशेव च दृशा दृष्ट्वा वशीकुर्वते ॥

RBh 56 in BhS'N

(vi)

The character of women is as unsteady as the waves of the sea. We read in S'M and Pts :

1. V. I. पुरुष. 2. मृदुवा^o BIS.

3. भुरिव्यया Pts.

4. V. I. ^oरनित्यधनागमा BhS'; ^oररत्नधनागमा NH, NHJ; ^oरचित्तधनागमा PRE, PT; ^oरमित्रधनागमा NHP.

5. वाराङ्ग^o BhS', NH, NHJ, PW ; V. I. वेश्यागतेव

6. Also in PRE 1, 177; PT, 1, 185, Pts 1. 425, BhS' 59, NH 2. 181; NHJ 2. 182, NHP 2. 166, PW 7, SRBh 152. 404. For different readings in BHs' see BhS' p. 24-5.

7. ^oहीमृताम् NHP.

8. विनयिनाम् BIS.

9. राजतां NHJ.

10. भूमिर्भारवतीत (better ^oवतीव) वर्द्धिसहिता (better वृद्धिस^o) भोगाय वस्तिष्ठतु तु BIS.

11. Also in NHJ 4. 136, NHP 4. 137.

12. V. I. शीघ्रेण

'As fickle as the billows of the sea,
Glowing no longer than the evening sky,
A woman takes your gold, then leaves you free ;
You 're worthless, like cosmetics, when you 're dry¹ :

441. समुद्रवीचीव² चलस्वभावाः सन्ध्याभ्रलेखेव³ मुहूर्त्तरागाः ।
स्त्रियो हितार्था⁴ पुरुषं निरर्थं⁵ निष्पीडितालङ्कवत् त्यजन्ति ॥⁶

S/M 4. 15

Like a flash of lighting, like a stroke on the water, is the unsteadiness of women's love :

442. विद्युच्छटा जले रेखा चास्थिता⁷ च यथाम्वरे ।
तथास्थिरा च कुलटाप्रीतिः स्वप्नं⁸ च तद्वचः ॥ NP 1. 14, 83

Their paramours do not remain in their hearts for long :

443. विद्या प्रमादिनो⁹ गुह्यं दुर्धियः पायसं शुनः ।
कामुकः कुलटायाश्च¹⁰ न तिष्ठन्ति चिरं हृदि ॥ SB 148 [BIS 6090]

Because they are not dependable, therefore, the enjoyment of women is held as unsatisfactory :

444. स्त्रीसुखमविश्वासविरसम् ॥ VCjr 27. 3. 2

More specific verses concerning the instability of courtezans may be found in Sanskrit sources. Their affection is compared with a bubble which can burst at any moment and pass away quickly like the shadow of a cloud, or grass fire, or the friendship of a villain :

445. सन्ध्येव रागिणी वेश्या न चिरं पुत्रि दीप्यते ॥ SKSS 2, 12, 93b
446. अभ्रच्छाया दृणादग्निः¹¹ खलप्रीतिः स्थले जलम् ।
वेश्यारागः कुमित्रं च षडेते बुद्बुदोपमाः ॥ SB 302 [516]

It is also compared with the charms of the rainbow light, with the pigment of the extract of turmeric, with the sound of a chorus song, however

1. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9, p. 61.
2. °वीचीव S'ts; °वीची च PtsK; °वीचीचपल° S'ts.
3. °रेखेव Pts.
4. स्त्रियः कृतार्थाः Pts, PtsK, S'ts; वेश्याः कृतार्थाः S'S, V. I. हितार्थाः
5. V. I. निपी°; निःपि°
6. Also in Pts 1. 194, PtsK 1. 209, S'ts 70. 8 (200. 3-4), S'S 2. 17, 5.
7. Better चोक्षता
8. Better सत्यं च
9. प्रसादितो BIS.
10. कम्बुकी कुलटायास्तु BIS.
11. खले° BIS.

attractive it may be :

447. वेश्यानुरागस्य महेन्द्रचापधाम्नो हरिद्रारसरञ्जनस्य ।
उपाङ्गगीतस्य च हारिणोऽपि सौन्दर्यमस्यैर्यहतप्रकर्षम् ॥¹ KR 5. 382

or to the morning's red sky :

448. इन्दौ प्रयाते कृतरात्रिभोगे प्रवेशकाले चिरकामुकस्य ।
वेश्येव सन्ध्या गगनाङ्गनाग्रं निर्दिष्टताराकुसुमं चकार ॥ KS 6. 2

(vii)

Courtezans can be enjoyed for a moment only in the same way as kings hold the earth for a short duration only .

449. प्रियमनुचितं दमापत्यस्त्रीक्षणप्रभुरीश्वरो
रमयति यतो धिक् तान् भृत्यान् स्ववृत्तिसुखार्थिनः ।
नृपमपथगं पान्ति प्राणानुपेक्ष्य निजानपि
प्रसभमिह ये तैः पूतेयं महात्मभिर्ह्वरी ॥ KR 4. 321

Women in general bring first to their lovers madness and intoxication, then mock and revile them, and finally drive them into ecstasy and despair :

450. सम्मोहयन्ति मदयन्ति विडम्बयन्ति
निर्भर्त्सयन्ति रमयन्ति विषादयन्ति² ।
एताः प्रविश्य हृदयं सदयं³ नराणां
किं नाम वामनयना न समाचरन्ति ॥⁵ VC jr II. 11

(b) Heartlessness and Lack of Affection

(i)

It is known that courtezans are heartless and devoid of affection, although they pretend to love their paramours. And so we read in DD. in Mitragupta's adventure: 'You are the son of Arthadāsa, a most respectable merchant, and your elders named you Kośadāsa; but because you were so devoted to me, your enemies gave you the nickname Veśadāsa—the gay girl's slave; so if you should die and I should live, I should prove the proverb that gay girls are heartless. Take me today to some nice country'⁶.

1. Or KR 5. 382.

2. Better निर्दिष्टताम्रा°

3. V. I. विरमन्ति VC.

4. tr. स° ह° VC.

5. Also in S'ts 70. 9 (200. 5-8).

6. Translated by A. N. Ryder in *The Ten Princes*, The University of Chicago Press,

451.तस्मिंस्त्वय्युपरते यद्यहं जीवेयं 'नृशंसो वेशः'¹ इति
समर्थयेयं लोकवादम्..... DD 209. 4-5

(ii)

Courtezans long for riches only and, therefore, have no affection for anyone. They neither hate those who are deprived of good qualities nor love those who have them²:

452. सामान्यवनिता वेश्या सा वित्तं परमिच्छति ।
निर्गुणोऽपि न विद्वेषो न रागः स्याद् गुणिन्यपि ॥³ RST I. 120

The main characteristics of courtezans are considered, in addition to their greediness, their false affection and their insincere behaviour towards their paramours :

453. घनाशाकैतवस्नेहो वितथैश्चित्ततोषणम् ।
एकमप्यस्ति नास्मासु कथं वेश्यासमा वयम् ॥⁴ SRK 105. 7

Courtezans are rather like the *jaghanacapalā-metre* than *āryā-metre*; the passion in their eyes is artificial ; they are adroit in yielding up their bodies, but do not yield their hearts :

454. जघनचपला अनार्याः परभृतयः कृतकनेत्ररागाश्च ।
सर्वाङ्गार्पणदक्षा असंमर्पितहृदयदेशाश्च ॥ DK 312

The subject of their artificial and untrue love and passion is very often the subject of various verses, as for instance :

455. जघनस्थलेषु गौरवमाकृष्टघनेषु नो कुलीनेषु ।
अलसत्वं गमनविधौ नो मानववञ्चनाभियोगेषु ॥ DK 308
456. वर्णविशेषापेक्षा प्रसाधने नो रतिप्रबन्धेषु⁵ ।
ओष्ठे मदनासङ्गो नो पुरुषविशेषसंभोगे ॥ DK 309
457. पुरुषाक्रान्ताः सततं कृत्रिमशृङ्गाररागरमणीयाः ।
आहन्यमानजघनाः करेण्वो वारयोषाश्च ॥ DK 320

They have no real affection for their paramours, and the little they have will not last long⁶.

1. V. I. वेशजनः

2. Cf. texts 347-8.

3. Quoted also as text 347.

4. Also in SRBh. 1929 ; 371 4.

5. V. I. °प्रसङ्गेषु KS

6. Cf. वेलयालि वलन कूरिमि,
कलुगडु, मरि, कलिगेनेनि, कडतेरदुरा,
पलुगुरु नडिचेडु तेखुन,
पुडु मोलवडु; मोलिचेनेनि पोलवडु वेमा ॥

VT 2. 102

They are without affection for anybody, since they want to gain money only :

458. एवं भवन्ति वेश्याः स्वार्थेकरता व्यपेतसद्भावाः ।

अभिलषितविषयसिद्धेः का हानिस्तदपि युष्माकम् ॥¹

DK 486

There is no affection in them just as there is no virtue in thieves, indulgence in villains, truth in lovers, honour in those who leave their country, happiness in passionate men, faith in women, or friendship in bad men :

459. तस्करस्य कुतो धर्मो दुर्जनस्य कुतः क्षमा ।

वेश्यानां च कुतः स्नेहः कुतः सत्यं च कामिनाम्² ॥³

CNS 39

460. प्रेषितस्य⁴ कुतो मानः⁵ कोपनस्य कुतः सुखम् ।

स्त्रीणां कुतः सतीत्वं च कुतो मैत्री खलस्य च⁶ ॥⁷

CNS 66

It is easier, for instance, to straighten bows, or to soften stones, or to sweeten the *nimba*-fruit, or to install steadiness in monkeys, than to find true affection in courtezans :

461. श्वैत्यं कल्पय कज्जले कपिकुलेष्वारोपयाचापलं

कोदण्डे जनयार्जवं विरचय ग्राव्यां गणे मार्दवम् ।

निम्बे साधय माधुरीं सुरभितामादौ रसोने कुरु

प्रेमाणं गणिकाजनेऽपि चतुरः पश्चात् सखे द्रव्यसि ॥ JM 6

or it is casier to find mercy in the god of death, softness in a sword, satisfaction with snakes, a cool-fire, or kindness in wicked persons, or a healthy poison, than a courtezans truly in love :

462. कालश्चेत् करुणापरः कलियुगं यद्यद्य धर्मप्रियं

निस्त्रिशो यदि पेशलो विषधरः सन्तोषदायी यदि ।

अग्निश्चेदतिशीतलः खलजनः सर्वोपकारी स चे-

दायुष्यं यदि वा भविष्यति विषं वेश्यापि तद्रागिणी ॥ JM 7

because it is known that courtezans are never truly in love, just as fools are never free from vices, or merchants free from deceit, or royal officers

1. वसुपरासु परासुमिवोज्झतीष्वविकलं विकलङ्कशशिप्रभम् ।

प्रियतमं यतमन्तमनीश्वरं रसिकता सिकतास्विव तासु का ॥ VKAK 4.1 ad 2

2. V. l. °नः NSK.

3. Also in C 60 in HKS, C 58 in HKS C in NSK; CW 59.

4. प्रेषितस्य BIS.

5. Corrupt, cf. HKS. मानं

6. V. l. स्त्रीणां सतीत्वं च कुतः कुतः प्रीतिः खलस्य च NSK

7. Also in C 61 in NSK, CW 56.

free from corruption, or thieves free from greed etc. :

463. मूढो निर्व्यसनो वणिग् विकपटो राजाधिकारी शुचिः

स्वाधीनो भृतको जडो गुणरतश्चौरो व्यपेतस्पृहः ।

नीतः (भीतः) शान्तमतिर्विटः सचिनयः कर्णैजपो धार्मिकः

किं कुत्रापि कदापि कोऽपि भविता वेश्याजनो रागवान् ॥ JM 8

or just as impotent persons do not long for sexual intercourse, wanton women are not shameful, or there is no water in a mirage, or no steadiness in wealth, etc. :

464. कामो नास्ति नपुंसकस्य कुलटावर्गस्य नास्ति त्रपा

तोयं नास्ति मरीचिकासु सततं नास्ति स्थिरत्वं श्रियः ।

धर्मो नास्ति च नास्तिकस्य विभवो नास्ति प्रमत्तात्मनः

स्नेहानां कणिकापि नास्ति गणिकालोकस्य च प्रायशः ॥ JM 9

No one can be considered a true lover of courtezans, just as a crow cannot be considered a bird, the desert a suitable place to live, bamboo-shoots trees, camels vehicles, or *mygas* elephants, etc. :

465. किं काकोऽपि विहङ्गमो मरुरपि स्थानं करीरोऽपि किं

शाखी राहुरपि ग्रहः स च भवेदुष्टोपि किं वाहनम् ।

किं काचोऽपि मणिर्मृगोऽपि करटिः प्रेभ्योऽपि वा मानुषः

किं वेश्यापि विलासिनी स च तदासक्तोऽपि किं कामुकः ॥ JM 21

(iii)

It happens rarely that courtezans really love, and, therefore, men can only very rarely gain their real affection. Their love can hardly be won although they are ready to serve anybody¹ :

466. प्रतिपुरुषं सन्निहिताः कृत्यपरा विविधकरणकोपचिताः² ।

बहुलार्थग्राहिण्यः प्रकृतय इव दुर्ग्रहा गणिकाः ॥ DK 317

or, although their speech enchants men (since they know their art) :

467. सत्यं सन्ति गृहे गृहे सुकवयो येषां वचश्चातुरी

स्वे हर्म्ये कुलकन्यकेव लभते जातैर्गुणैर्गौरवम्³ ।

दुष्प्रापः स तु (कोपि⁴) 'कोविदकविर्यद्वाग्रसग्राहिणां'

पण्यस्त्रीव' कलाकलापकुशला चेतांसि हर्तुं क्षमा ॥ RST 1. 7

1. Cf. texts 336-7 and sqq.

2. V. l. विविधविकरणोपेताः

3. V. l. जात्यैर्गुणैः R₅/T.

4. Om. E in R₅/T

5. V. l. कोविदपविर्यं, °दमतिर्यं

6. V. l. °ग्राहिणी, ग्राहिणी

7. V. l. पुण्यस्त्रीव

Whether they are affectionate or not it is hard to possess them :

468. रक्षायां वा विरक्षायां रतमस्यां सुदुर्लभम् । VS III. 1

Men do not gain real mastery over them even for a moment either through love, or through money, or through respect, or even through offering their own lives :

469. न प्रीत्या न धनेनैव न स्तवान्न च सेवया ।
न प्राह दानतो वेश्या वशीभूता भवेत् क्षणम् ॥ NP 1. 14, 95

(c) Deceitfulness, Slyness and Untruthfulness

(i)

Courtezans are also proverbially untruthful and deceitful. "Deceitful is the behaviour of courtezans" the proverb runs :

470. वञ्चकवृत्ता वेश्या DK 473

quoted in DK. DK states clearly that this characteristic of courtezans is generally accepted by people, and only in a few cases does it fail to apply to them :

471. इत्यपवादो जनेषु यो रूढः ।
अपनीतोऽसौ निपुणं त्वया प्रिये जीवमोक्षेण ॥ DK 473

They are considered deceitful by nature, even more so than a poisoned arrow :

472. निसर्गवञ्चका वेश्याः कायस्थो दिविरो वणिक् ।
गुरूपदेशोपस्कारैर्विशिष्टाः सविषादिषोः ॥ KR 8. 131

Courtezans live in this world in order to deceive; they are the female vultures addicted to flesh; they deprive their paramours of their wealth, just as bees suck honey out of flowers, or as tigresses or serpents hurt their victims :

473. गृध्री निर्भरमामिषेषु सरघा घोरा मधूनां भरे
व्याघ्री तीक्ष्णखक्षतेषु भुजगी दंशप्रकारेषु च ।
उत्तानेषु विवर्त्तनेषु¹ शफरी² वित्तच्छले मूषिका³
वेश्या कामुकवञ्चनाय⁴ भुवने⁵ रूपैरनेकैः स्थिता ॥⁶ JM 29

1. V. l. निवर्त्त° BhS/N

3. V. l. मूषकी BhS/N

5. V. l. भवने BhS/N

2. चित्त° BhS/N

4. V. l. वञ्चनासु BhS/N

6. Also in SV 2377 in BhS/N

In this connection Kṣemendra in KD asks who can hold back the rushing-down mountain-streams, or women who give their body to men and rob them of their lives? They are cowardly but throw themselves into the fire; they are cruel but have delicate limbs; they are naive but delude even intelligent people:

474. धनयौवनसञ्जातदर्पकालुष्यविम्लवाः ।
केनोन्नतपरिभ्रष्टा वार्यन्ते निम्लगाः स्त्रियः ॥ KD 1. 65

475. देहप्रदाः प्राणहरा नराणां भीरुस्वभावाः प्रविशन्ति वह्निम् ।
क्रूराः परं पल्लवपेशलाङ्गयो मुग्धा विदग्धानपि वञ्चयन्ति ॥ KD 1. 66

They, like kings, say: "It is a sin to even harbour a thought on 'that' and they commit 'that'":

476. कुर्मः किल्विषमेतदेव हृदये कृत्वेति कौतूहलात्
स्वैरिण्यः क्षितिपाश्च धिक् चपलतां क्रौर्यं च कुर्युः सकृत् ।
पापाक्रान्तधियो भवन्त्यथ यथा¹ नान्त्यान्² स्पृशन्त्योऽपि ता
दूयन्ते न च ते यथा स्वपितरौ भ्रान्तोऽपि शान्तत्रपाः ॥
KR 4. 626

Women, in general, are also deceitful, since without muttered charms, or incantations, or knowledge, or education, they are instantly capable of deceiving a man who is rich in knowledge³:

477. विना जपेन⁴ मन्त्रेण तन्त्रेण विनयेन च⁵ ।
वञ्चयन्ति नरं नार्यः प्रज्ञाधनमपि क्षणात् ॥ VCsr II 14

Women are unfaithful throughout the whole world, even if they treat their husbands well:

478. असत्यं सर्वलोकेऽस्मिन् सततं सत्कृताः प्रियैः ।
भर्तारं नाभिमन्यन्ते⁶ विनिपातगतं स्त्रियः ॥ RB 2. 39, 20

It is known that they are common to all, and that any man can take any women:

479. पक्वान्मिव राजेन्द्र सर्वसाधारणाः स्त्रियः ।
परोक्षे च समक्षे⁸ च न तासां विश्वसेत् सुधीः ॥⁹ SP. Rajanīti 62. 55

1. तथा KR ed. Stein

2. नान्त्यात् BIS.

3. Cf. नादेमैन चेडेपे नयमेरिगे निर्लु,

वितुनि कुस्तरिचु विवर मेरु,

बानिसैन तोत्तु पाटिच रादया । (VT. 3. 251).

4. V. l. विनाञ्जनेन, जनेन, जलेन, चापेन, जयेन, यन्त्रेण

5. V. l. वा, तु

6. नानुम⁰ RS.

7. तस्मात्तासु न रज्येत नाश्वसेन्न च विश्वसेत् । VS'.

8. समक्षे BIS.

9. Also in VS' 2766.

Courtezans are held deceivers among women, as ravens are held deceivers among birds, or jackals among animals, or barbers among men :

480. पक्षिणां वायसो धूर्तः श्वापदानां च जम्बुकः ।
नराणां नापितो धूर्तो नारीणां गणिका मता ॥ HK 76. 3

Courtezans delude men, as do the Vedas, which are also unfathomable¹; and still men believe in the false manifestations of passion shown by girls who live on the art of love :

481. यत्नेन कपटघटिताञ् शृङ्गारोद्दीपनार्थमनुभावान् ।
रतिशिल्पजीविकाभिर्मूढास्तत्त्वेन गृह्णन्ति ॥ DK 625

and some sources ask : who is not cheated by the good behaviour of new servants, flattering words of guests, tears of courtezans, and the roguish eloquence of the crafty :

482. अभिनवसेवकविनयैः प्राधुणकोक्त्रैर्विलासिनीरुदितैः ।
धूर्तजनवचननिकरैरिह कश्चिदवञ्चितो नास्ति ॥³ PP 3. 108

or, who is not deceived by friends, villains or side glances of courtezans :

483. वक्राः कपटस्निग्धा मलिनाः कर्णान्तिके प्रसज्जन्तः ।
कं वञ्चयन्ति न सखे खलाश्च गणिकाकटाक्षाश्च ॥ KR 16

(ii)

Courtezans as well as procuresses, or courtiers, or wandering bards take advantage of stupid men's confidence in them and make their living by deceiving them. Deception is their power :

484. एवं जडेषु लोकेषु स्त्रीषु मुग्धासु का कथा ।
बुद्धिहीनप्रसादेन जीवामः केवलं वयम् ॥ KS 4. 36
485. पदे पदे जगत्यस्मिन् निधिर्देवेन निर्मितः ।
विटचारणवेश्यानां बुद्धिहीनावलम्बनम् ॥ KS 4. 43
486. मुग्धः प्रत्ययमायाति प्रत्यक्षेऽप्यन्यथाकृते ।
मायाप्रपञ्चसारश्च वेद्यानां विभवोद्भवः ॥ KS 4. 37

and the fact that men are embarrassed in their presence, as in the presence of a king or a scholar :

487. राजनि विदुषां मध्ये वरसुरतानां समागमे स्त्रीणाम् ।
साध्वसदूषित⁴हृदयो वाक्पटुरपि कातरो भवति ॥ NHS 2. 64

1. Cf. वेद-विद्य लेख वेद्यल वंतिवि,
भ्रमल वेदि तेटपङ्गनियवु,
गुप्त-विद्य युक्तं कुलकाम्त वंदिदि ॥ (VT 3. 187).
2. प्राधुणोक्ति Pts.
3. Also in Pts 3. 119, Ptak 3. 122
4. वरसुरतसमागम BIS.
5. "दूषित" BIS.

(iii)

But courtezans are not only those who deceive others, they are sometimes deceived themselves. They often rob their paramours of their garments, but are also robbed of their fee by another paramour, when he pays, at night, with false money :

488. मुष्णाति सार्थरमणी शाटीमादाय निद्रया मुग्धान् ।
धूर्त्तेन कूटरूपं¹ दत्त्वा निशि वञ्च्यते सापि ॥ KK 9. 67

(iv)

At times, when their paramours become passionate, courtezans take away from them their money that is earned by foul means :

489. निखिलजनवञ्चनार्जितमलिनधनं रागदग्धहृदयानाम् ।
खादति गुणगणभग्नो नग्नो हीनोऽथवा कश्चित् ॥ KK 4. 13
490. नैष न्यायो वेशकुलस्य यदातुरपदेशः । न ह्यर्थैर्न्यायार्जितैरेव
पुरुषा वेशमुपतिष्ठन्ति । DD 116. 4—5

(v)

Since they deceive their lovers, their prosperity is temporary as that of merchants who acquire deposits by misappropriation, or as that of kings who gain by treason :

491. न्यासापहाराद्वणिजां वेश्यानां कामिवञ्चनात् ।
द्रोहाच्चोपनता राज्ञामस्थिरा एव संपदः ॥² KR 4, 480

(vi)

Courtezans are both deceitful and sly³. They can make even the god of fortune (Vaiśravaṇa) a beggar :

492. तत्रापि वेशयोषाः कुटिलतराः कूटरागहृतलोकाः ।
कपटचरितेन यासां वैश्रवणः श्रमणतामेति ॥ KK 4. 1

They are proverbially sly; as Vasantasenā says in BhC: “ ‘Sly are those that live in courtezans’ quarters’, you fulfill the proverb and are telling fibs”, to which the maid replies: “What is that? ‘Every servant of a courtesan is sincere’”:

1. = forged coin.

2. Quoted also as text 117.

3. They know the 64 arts and are sly and cunning. Cf. VKN 63 (quoted in R. Schmidt's *Beiträge zur indischen Erotik* p. 205).

493. त्वं तावद्वक्षो वेशवासजन इति जनवादं पूरयन्त्यलीकं भणसि ॥¹

Comm. to BhC 4. 10—1

494. चेटी :—किमेतद् वेशवासजनः सर्वो दक्षिणो भवतीति । पश्यत्वज्जुका चम्पकारामे पिचुमन्दा जायन्ते । अतिसदृश इति मम हृदयमभिरमते; परमार्थत एव प्रशस्यते ननु कामदेवः ॥² Comm. to BhC 4. 15—7

(vii)

It is difficult to please courtezans and the goddess of fortune; they both are sly with strong people, do not remain with good natured ones, hate stupid people, feel no passion for learned people, fear heroic people and deride cowards :

495. तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते मृदौ परिभवत्रासान्न सन्तिष्ठते
मूर्खान् द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यन्तविद्वत्स्वपि ।

शूरेभ्योऽभ्यधिकं विभेत्युपहसत्येकान्तभीरुनहो³

श्रीर्लब्धप्रसरेव वेशवनिता दुःखोपचर्या भृशम् ॥⁴

VM 3. 5

(viii)

Courtezans live on their falseness and deceit because they are ruined by truth, as noble women are ruined by spirituous liquors :

496. असत्येनैव जीवन्ति वेश्याः सत्यविवर्जिताः ।

एताः सत्येन नश्यन्ति मद्येनैव कुलाङ्गनाः ॥ KS 4. 68

They are ruined by truthfulness, as merchants are ruined by open-handedness, or men from the Kāyastha caste are ruined by compassion :

497. दानेन नश्यति वणिग् नश्यति सत्येन सर्वथा वेश्या ।

नश्यति विनयेन गुरुर्नश्यति कृपया च कायस्थः ॥ KS 4. 70

They also can have no sense of shame, because they are lost when shameful, in the same way as noble women are lost when not ashamed, or kings when satisfied, or Brahmans when not satisfied :

1. तुमं दाव दक्खो वेसवासजणो त्ति जणवादं पूरअन्ती अलिअं भणसि, (BhC 4. 9—10).

2. चेटी : किं एदं वेसवासजणो सब्बो दक्खिणो होइ त्ति; पेक्खदु अज्जुआ, चम्पआरामे पिचुमन्दा जाअन्ति; अदिसरिस्स त्ति मम हिअअं अहिरमदि; परमत्थदो एव्व पसंसीअदि, एं कामदेवो । (BhC 4. 12—4).

3. V. l. ०रूनपि

4. Cf. MBh 5. 1509, MBh refers to the goddess-of-fortune only.

498. असन्तुष्टा द्विजा नष्टाः¹ सन्तुष्टाश्च महीभुजः² ।
सलज्जा³ गणिका नष्टा निर्लज्जाश्च⁴ कुलाङ्गनाः⁵ ॥⁶ ND 8. 18

(ix)

Untruthfulness of courtezans gives them their splendour, just as truth crowns noble women with success ; if their nature can be seen through truth, they will look like a hut of poor men not suitable for visitors :

499. सत्यं विनाशाय पराङ्गनानामसत्यसारा गणिकागणश्रीः ।
सत्येन वेश्या किल दृष्टसारा दरिद्रशाला इव कस्य सेव्याः ॥ KS 4. 69

They can gain good fortune by untruthfulness alone :

500. गणेशानुचरः पूर्वमिति मह्यं वरं ददौ ।
असत्येनैव वेश्यानां भवन्ति धनसंपदः ॥ KS 4. 79

There never dwells in the minds of courtezans even an atom of truth unalloyed with treachery :

501. एवं नरेश वनिताहृदये कदाचित्
कूटाद् ऋते वसति सत्यकथालवोऽपि ।
तत् सार्थसाध्यगमनासु सदैव तासु
शून्याटवीष्विव रमेत न भूतिकामः ॥ SKSS 10. 57, 176

Therefore, it is easier to count the grains of sand in the ocean, to find the centre of the path of a serpent, or the centre of the road at night or in water, or the circulation of planets, than the unstable mind of courtezans⁸ :

502. वारिराशिसिकतापरिमाणं⁹ सर्परात्रिजलमध्यगमार्गः ।
ज्ञायते च निखिलं ग्रहचक्रं नो मनस्तु चपलं गणिकायाः ॥ AS 24. 15

1. असन्तुष्टो द्विजो नष्टः BIS.

2. सन्तुष्टाश्चैवपार्ति(?)धिवाः CW ; महीभुजः CV ; सन्तुष्टाः पार्थिवाः सदा NHJ ; सन्तुष्टश्च महीपतिः CLT ; सन्तुष्टाः पार्थिवास्तथा CNS, NH ; V. 1. सन्तुष्टाः इव पार्थिवाः PHP.

3. °सलज्जा corrupt.

4. निर्लज्जाश्च corrupt.

5. निर्लज्जाः सुकुलस्त्रियः CW ; निर्लज्जा च कुलाङ्गना NHJ ; V. 1. कुलस्त्रियः KSH, CNS, CLT, NH, NHP.

6. Also in C 80 in HKS, CW 36, CV 8. 18, CNS 9, C in NSK, CLT 4. 3; NH 3. 64, NHJ:3. 67, NHP 3. 62.

7. न जातु SKSSD.

8. 'One knows ... but nobody knew'.

9. V. 1. °परिपाणां

Even Hari, Hara and other gods cannot get acquainted with the character of courtezans who often evoke their indignation :

503. अद्यापि हरिहरादिभिरमरैरपि तत्त्वतो न विज्ञाताः ।
भ्रमविभ्रमबहुमोहा वेश्याः संसारमायाश्च ॥ KK 4. 24

Their character is so variable that none really knows them :

504. इत्येवं बहुदया बहुजिह्वा बहुकराश्च बहुमायाः ।
तत्त्वेन सत्यरहिताः को जानाति स्फुटं वेद्याः ॥ KK 4. 39

Anything can be expected of them, as anything can be expected of any woman :

505. कवयः किं न पश्यन्ति¹ किं न भक्षन्ति² वायसाः³ ।
मद्यपाः किं न जल्पन्ति⁴ किं न कुर्वन्ति योषितः⁵ ॥⁶ SV 3. 25, 45
506. यत् साहसमसत्यं च यदकार्यं यदक्रमम् ।
स्त्रियस्तदेव कुर्वन्ति भयस्थाने कथं रतिः ॥⁷ SV 9. 11

since the deeds of women baffle even those who know truth and can rightly distinguish pain and pleasure, victory and defeat, life and death :

507. सुखदुःखजयपराजयजीवितमरणानि ये विजानन्ति ।
मुह्यन्ति तेऽपि नूनं⁸ तत्त्वविदश्चेष्टितैः¹⁰ स्त्रीणाम् ॥ VC sr II 12

(x)

They conquer men, but for men it is impossible to conquer them, because the creator has created four ways but has not created the fifth one, that is, the way in which to conquer women :

508. चत्वारो निर्मिताः¹¹ पूर्वमुपायास्तेन वेधसा ।
न सृष्टः पञ्चमः कोऽपि गृह्यन्ते येन योषितः ॥ SV 9. 16

1. *V.I.* कुर्वन्ति; किं न पश्यन्ति योगिनः, वायसा किं न भक्षन्ति BIS.

2. भक्ष्यन्ति BIS.

3. कुव(र्व)न्ति योषितः CND.

4. किं न जल्पन्ति मद्यपाः BIS.

5. खादन्ति वायसाः CND.

6. Also in CND 10. 4, CV 10. 4, SB 153, 186. Cf. VC br II. 19, AKM 8. 123

7. For different readings cf. AKM 8. 143

8. *V.I.* ऽहि, ऽपिहि, ऽपि च

9. *V.I.* न विदुश्

10. *V.I.* चेष्टितं, °ते, °ता

11. *V.I.* सज्जिताः

(xi)

Vita gives the following characteristics of courtezans in SM :

“Pride and tricks and lies fraud
Are in your face ;
False playground of the lustful god,
Such is your face ;
The wench’s stock in trade, in fine,
Epitome of joys divine,
I mean, your face—
For sale ! the price is courtesy.
I trust you’ll find a man to buy
Your face”¹ :

509. साटोपकूटकपटानृतजन्मभूमेः

शाठ्यात्मकस्य रतिकेलिकृतालयस्य ।

वेश्यापणस्य² सुरतोत्सवसंग्रहस्य

‘दाक्षिण्यपण्यसुखनिष्कय’सिद्धिरस्तु ॥ SM 5. 36

Courtezans are also known as those who are full of fraud, as gamblers are known for their knavery :

510. वेश्याजनस्य कितवस्येव वञ्चनमायया ।

अहो वैदग्ध्यमित्युक्त्वा परोऽपि परितुष्यति ॥ KS 4 71

They are considered, as are merchants, robbers, gamblers, adulterers, selfish and drowsy persons, as the abode of untruthfulness :

511. वणिक् पण्याङ्गना दस्युर्धूतकृत् पारदारिकः ।

स्वार्थसाधकनिद्रालू सप्तासत्यस्य मन्दिरम् ॥⁵ HK 133. 1, 222. 1

They are not concerned over truthfulness, since they are ingenious in conforming to the way of life of their paramours and are skilful in the sixtyfour arts :

512. रमणहृदयानुवर्तनचतुरचतुःषष्टिकर्मकुशलानाम् ।

न स्पृशति तत्त्वचर्चा पण्यवधूनां विदग्धचेतांसि ॥ DK 487

This is due to the fact that they meet many types of men and learn from

1. Translated by A.W. Ryder in HOS 9 p. 87

2. *V.L.* वेश्याजनस्य

3. *V.L.* दाक्षिण्यपुण्य°

4. *V.L.* °निःकय°

5. A similar verse is also found in KR 163.1 where it is stated that courtezans, just as merchants, robbers etc., are cunning persons.

them false courtesy :

513. हञ्जे नानापुरुषसङ्गेन वेश्याजनोऽलीकदक्षिणो भवति ॥¹

SA to SM 4. 17—8

(d) Faithlessness

(i)

Women are considered particularly unworthy of faithfulness, because they are like *gunja*-berries, beautiful in the outside but poisonous inside :

514. अन्तर्विषमया होता² बहिश्चैव³ मनोरमाः⁴ ।

गुञ्जाफलसमाकारा⁵ योषितः केन निर्मिताः⁶ ॥⁷

PP 1. 150

or beautiful on the outside and empty within :

515. बहिरुपपादितशोभा अन्तस्तुच्छाः स्वभावतः कटिनाः ।

वेश्याः समुद्रिका इव कणन्ति⁸ यन्त्रप्रयोगेण ॥

DK 322

What rests in women's hearts does not appear on their lips ; what is on their lips is not expressed openly ; and they do not comply with whatever they express openly :

516. यदन्तस्तन्न जिह्वायां यज्जिह्वायां न तद्वहिः ।

यद्वहिस्तन्न कुर्वन्ति विचित्रचरिताः⁹ स्त्रियः ॥¹⁰

SV 9. 14

Their speech is like honey but poison is in their hearts. Men are like bees who are looking for the lotus-flower :

517. सुमुखेन वदन्ति वल्गुना प्रहरन्त्येव शितेन¹¹ चेतसा ।

मधु तिष्ठति वाचि योषितां हृदये¹² हालाहलं महद्विषम्¹³ ॥

Pts 1. 188

1. हञ्जे णाणापुरिससङ्गेन वेश्याजो अलीकदक्षिणो भोदि S/M 4. 17-8

2. कामं BIS.

3. बहिर्वृत्त्या Pts 4. 87; बहिरेव BhS'.

4. मनोहराः BhS'.

5. °लनिभाकाराः BIS; गुञ्ज° PtsK 1. 211.

6. स्वभावादेव योषितः Pts 4. 87, PtsK 4. 59, योषितः परिकीर्तिताः PtsK 1. 211.

7. Also in Pts 1. 196, 4. 87, PtsK 1. 211, 4. 59, BhS' 369, SB 23. 296, SRBh 348. 22.

Also in S/V 9. 12 :

अन्तर्विषमयाः कामं बहिर्वृत्त्या मनोरमाः ।

गुञ्जाफलनिभाः सत्यं स्वभावादेव योषितः ॥

S/V 9. 12

8. V. l. भणन्ति

9. °चरित्राः PtsK.

10. Also in PP 4. 47, Pts 4. 88, PtsK 4. 57. For different readings cf. AKM 8.

143.

11. प्रहरन्ते निशितेन PtsK.

12. हृदि PtsK.

13. हालाहलमेव केवलं PtsK.

518. अत एव निपीयतेऽधरो¹ हृदयं मुष्टिभिरेव ताड्यते ।
 पुरुषैः सुखलेशवञ्चितैर्मधुलुब्धैः² कमलं यथालिभिः ॥³ Pts 1. 189
519. मधु तिष्ठति⁴ वाचि⁵ योषितां हृदि⁶ हालाहलमेव केवलम्⁷ ।
 अत एव निपीयतेऽधरो⁹ हृदयं मुष्टिभिरेव ताड्यते ॥¹⁰ BhS 298
 (ii)

Mor over, courtezans are soft in speech but malicious in heart, and depraved :

520. या विचित्रविटकोटिनिघृष्टा मद्यभांसनिरतातिनिकृष्टा ।
 कोमला¹¹ वचसि चेतसि दुष्टा¹² तां भजन्ति गणिकां न विशिष्टाः¹³ ॥
 AS 24. 9

They are false and passionate :

521. कौटिल्यं कचनिचये करचरणाधरदलेषु रागस्ते ।
 काठिन्यं कचयुगले तरलत्वं नयनयोर्वसति ॥ KP 170
 (iii)

No faith can be placed in them even when they spend money for their paramours :

522. इति वचनं भूमिपतेः श्रुत्वा मन्त्री विहस्य सासूयः ।
 तमुवाच कस्य राजन् वेश्याचरितेऽस्ति विश्वासः ॥ KK 4. 21

just as faith cannot be placed in rivers, animals with claws or horns, men carrying swords, kings or women :

523. नदीनां च¹⁴ नखिनां¹⁵ च¹⁶ शृङ्गिणां शस्त्रपाणिनाम्¹⁷ ।

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. मुखं निपीयते PtsK. | 2. मधुगृष्टैः PtsK. |
| 3. Also in PtsK 1. 202-3. | 4. रसश्च BIS. |
| 5. अमृतं च वदनेषु BIS. | 6. हृदये PP Pts. |
| 7. महद्विषम् PP, Pts; हृदये चापि हलाहलं विषं BIS. | |
| 8. निपीयते SB. | 9. मुखं निपीयते PtsK. |

10. 'This is the same text as the two preceding ones. Also in PP 1. 145, Pts 1. 188b-189a, PtsK 1. 202b-203a, NHS ad 65. 8, SB 17, SV 3380, VV 615. For different readings in BhS' sec BhS' p. 117.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 11. V. I. कोमलां, कोमलं | 12. दुष्टां AS. |
| 13. विशिष्टा AEM 56. Also in AEM (HM) 194 and 56. 18-9. Cf. ADh 20. 41-5, YH 2. 87-93. | |
| 14. च om. M in VC sr. | |
| 15. Tr. नख°, नद्° Q in VC sr, PBGKR in VC jr, PP, CNS. | |
| 16. V. I. नदीनां नखिनाञ्चैव | |
| 17. नदीनां शस्त्रपाणीनां नखिनां शृङ्गिणां तथा । NHJ;
शृङ्गिणां च नदीनां च नखिनां शस्त्रपाणिनाम् । BIS;
शास्त्र° [BIS; V. I. शस्त्रधारिणाम् PP; शस्त्रिणां द्विषाम् । | |

विश्वासो¹ नैव कर्तव्यः² स्त्रीषु राजकुलेषु च ॥³

VC sr VII. 8, and VC Jr \ II. 1.

524. नदीनारीनरेन्द्राणां नीचगायन⁴थोगिनाम् ।

नखिनां च न विश्वासः कर्तव्यः शुभमिच्छता ॥⁵ SB 187 [3293]

or in dice, fire⁶, women, etc., because courtezans, like the rest of women, in general, are light-minded :

525. देव न प्रत्ययः स्त्रीषु चपलास्वखिलास्वपि ।

चिररटीष्वपि⁷ न ग्राह्यो वेशस्त्रीष्विव⁸ सर्वदा ॥ SKSS 10. 58, 56

and desert paramours who are in love with them without paying any attention to them :

526. यदर्थे⁹ स्वकुले¹⁰ त्यक्तं जीवितार्थं च हारितम् ।

सा मा¹¹ त्यजति निःश्रेहा कः स्त्रीणां विश्वसेन्नरः ॥¹² PP 4. 40

It is better to take poison, or to place a serpent around one's neck, or trust an enemy, than to trust women :

527. वरं हालाहलं भुक्तमहिर्बद्धो वरं गले ।

न पुनः स्त्रीषु विश्वासो मणिमन्त्राद्यगोचरः ॥ SKSS 12. 72, 255

528. विश्वसेत्¹³ कृष्णसर्पस्य¹⁴ खड्गहस्तस्य¹⁵ वैरिणः ।

¹⁶आचारचलचित्तस्य¹⁷ स्त्रीचरित्रं न विश्वसेत् ॥¹⁸ SV 3. 24

1. V. I. आश्वासो

2. कर्तव्यं BIS; नोपगन्तव्यः PP.

3. Also in PP 1. 52, CNS 52, C 27 in HKS, NHJ 1. 18, UU 4. 138, SKD अद् नखिम् and विश्वास

4. नागन BIS.

5. Cf. नदीनां च कुलानां च मुनीनां च महात्मनाम् ।

परीक्षा न प्रकर्तव्या स्त्रीणां दुश्चरितस्य च ॥ Pts 4. 49, and

ऋषीणां च नदीनां च कुलानां च महात्मानाम् ।

प्रभावो नाधिगन्तव्यः स्त्रीणां दुश्चरितस्य च ॥ (MBh 5. 1253 b-1254 a)

6. Cf. KR 200. 7.

7. चिररटीष्व SKSSD.

8. वेशस्त्रीष्व° corrupt, SKSSD.

9. यदर्थं Pts.

10. V. I. स्वकुले PP.

11. V. I. मा

12. Also in Pts 4. 102, PtsK 4. 48.

13. न विश्वसेत् BIS.

14. °सर्प BIS.

15. V. I. °हस्तस्य° VC.

16. V. I. आचार्य, आचार्ये, अचार्य, अनिवार्य BIS.

17. बलवित्तास्य BIS.

18. Also in L in VC br, cf. AKM 8. 122-3.

529. संभ्यावत् क्षणरागिरयो नदीवत् कुटिलाशयाः ।
भुजगीवदविश्वास्या विद्युद्वच्चपलाः स्त्रियः ॥¹ SKSS 7. 37, 143

Under no circumstances must one place confidence in their actions, just as one must not place confidence in crossing a swollen river, a king's favour, the friendship of a serpent, or the love of a merchant :

530. चरित्रे² योषितां पूर्णे³ सरित्तारे नृपादरे⁴ ।
सर्पमैत्रे⁵ वणिक्स्नेहे⁶ विश्वासं नैव कारयेत् ॥⁸ VC Sr 5. 2

or in kings, serpents, recitation of sacred texts in low voice, enemies, duration of life, deceivers, timid or passionate persons, boasters, thieves, ungrateful persons, madmen, drunkards and the like :

531. स्त्रीषु राजसु सर्पेषु स्वाध्यायप्रभुशत्रुषु ।
भोगेष्वायुषि विश्वासं कः प्राज्ञः कर्तुमर्हति ॥ MBh 5. 36, 57
532. स्त्रीधूर्त्तकेऽलसे भीरौ चण्डे पुरुषमानिनि ।
चौरे कृतघ्ने विश्वासो न कार्यो न च नास्तिके ॥ MBh 5. 38, 74 b—75a
533. उन्मत्तानां भुजङ्गानां मद्यपानां च हस्तिनाम् ।
स्त्रीणां राजकुलानां च न विश्वसेयुर्गतायुषः ॥ KR 5

Nobody can trust their friendship, just as nobody can rely on the friends: p of cats, kings, or mendicants (*bhikṣus*)⁹ :

534. का वै प्रीतिस्तु मार्जारैः का प्रीतिरवनीपतौ ।
गणिकाभिश्च का प्रीतिः प्रीतिः का भिक्षुभिः सह ॥ CLT 5. 1
535. का प्रीतिः सह मार्जारैः का प्रीतिरवनीपतेः ।
का प्रीतिर्गणिकासार्धं¹⁰ का प्रीतिर्भिक्षुकैः सह ॥ SB 138. [1635]

1. Cf. MS 2. 94 :

न जातु कामं कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति ।

हविषा कृष्णवर्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते ॥ MS 2. 94. Also in MBh.

1. 3174, 3511, BhP 9. 19, 14, *Harivaṃśa* 1636, *Brāhmaḍharma* 2. 13, 3.

2. *V. I.* चारित्रे

3. *V. I.* वापि, वासम्, वत्स

4. नदीतीरे

5. *V. I.* सर्वं, सर्वे, °त्र्यम्, °त्र्यां, °त्री, °मन्त्रे, °मन्त्र, °त्रैव

6. *V. I.* वज्रजाते N in VC sr: °वाक्ये T in VC sr.

7. *V. I.* विश्वस्तो हि विनश्यति

8. Also in VC mr 5. 38-9.

9. Similar is the following Ṣaṅgari aphorism: "So many cannot be true friends—hope, dice, courtezans, robbers, cheats, goldsmiths, physicians and distillers" (S. G. Champion *Proverbs*).

10. सह गणिकया B1S.

(iv)

Nobody could or should do business with them, or with kings, sons, brothers, widows, etc. :

536. घृणी राजा पुंश्चली राजभृत्यः पुत्रो भ्राता विधवा वालपुत्रा ।
सेनाजीवी चोद्धृतभूतिरेव¹ व्यवहारेषु वर्जनीयाः स्युरेते ॥

MBh 36. 36. [5 1363]

the more so since their pledges are valueless and nobody can collect from them outstanding debts :

537. ह्यो दत्तार्थं कथमिव गच्छाम्यद्येति निवसते² प्रायम्³ ।
कः कुरुते वेश्यानां तत्क्षणधनदानभोग्यानाम् ॥ KS 8. 116

Therefore :

“Those men are fools, (it seems to me),
Who trust to women⁴ or to gold ,
For gold and girls, ‘t is plain to sec,
Are false as virgin snakes and cold⁵ :

538. अपण्डितास्ते पुरुषा मता मे ये स्त्रोषु च श्रीषु च विश्वसन्ति ।
श्रियो हि कुर्वन्ति तथैव नार्यो भुजङ्गकन्यापरिसर्पणानि ॥⁶

SM 4. 12

(e) Miscellaneous

(i)

Other bad qualities ascribed to courtezans include their habit of tormenting others. The same habit is ascribed also to flies, wind, beggars, mice, village chieftains, and astrologers ; all these persons are held likely to torment others :

539. मक्षिका मारुतो वेश्या याचको मूषकस्तथा ।
ग्रामणीर्गणकश्चैव सप्तैते परबाधकाः ॥ CTP. 308
540. मक्षिका मशका वेद्या याचकाश्चैव मूषकाः ।
गणका ग्रामणीश्चैव सप्तैते परमक्षकाः ॥ SP 68, 18

(ii)

They are also known be to indifferent towards other people ; like kings, Yama, fire, robbers, children, beggars, or village chieftains, they do not take

1. चिद्धतभूतिरेव BIS.

2. Better निवसने

3. For the explanation of प्राय sec J. J. Meyer : *Altindische Schelmenbuecher*, vol. 1. 102 fn. 1.

4. S'arvilaka speaks in this stanza about courtezans. .

5. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9 p. 62.

6. Also in ND 45.

notice of the sufferings of neighbours :

541. राजा वेश्या यमश्चाग्निस्तस्करो¹ वालयाचकौ² ।
परदुःखं न जानन्ति³ अष्टमो ग्रामकूटकः⁴ ॥⁵ CND 17. 19

and, therefore, theft and courtezanship are considered alike, as well as courtezans and astrologers, since both display their *pañcāṅga* and are swindlers who deceive ordinary people (in order to gain money) :

542. गणिकागणकौ समानधर्मौ निजपञ्चाङ्गनिदर्शकावुभौ ।
जनमानसमोहकारिणौ तौ विधिना वित्तहरौ विनिर्मितौ ॥⁶ SRK 85. 1

Courtezans are held devoid of any sense of blood relationship⁷. They are also proverbially impudent. And so, in BB we read that a person goes out to meet someone 'with impudence like a courtesan' :

543.रूपाजीवा प्रगल्भया BB 19. 117

(iii)

Courtezans are also always passionate in love, dislike and presumption :

544. रागद्वेषममत्वकर्षितधियो वेश्याः सुरा भिक्षवः ।
वस्तुं नन्वपि नित्यमित्यहह किं कामार्णवे मज्जसि ॥ JDh 85. 11—2

(iv)

They are also known to bring misfortune to men, since all they desire is their money ; and how are men to get money if not through gambling and theft ?

545. भित्तो मांसनिषेवणं प्रकुरूपे⁸ किं तेन मयं विना
मयं चापि तव प्रियं प्रियमहो वाराङ्गनाभिः⁹ सह ।
वेश्याप्यर्थरुचिः¹⁰ कुतस्तव धनं द्यूतेन चौर्येण वा
चौर्यद्यूतपरिग्रहोऽपि¹¹ भवतो नष्टस्य कान्या गतिः ॥¹²
VS ad 525. 196

1. यामो वहि (वहि SB) प्राहुणो CV; यामो अग्निस्तस्करो BIS.
2. °याचकः SB.
3. जानाति SB.
4. ग्रामकूटकः SB.
5. Also in CV 17. 19, SB 158.
6. Also S'RBh 1921, 46. 2.
7. Cf. वाड वदिनेकेल, वावि वर्तननुलु ?
गाडि गानि केल, दाड बुद्धि ?
मूड मनुल कील, मुदमतो गनानंबु । VT 2. 246.
8. किमुचितं CTP.
9. वेश्याङ्गनाभिः S'P.
10. वेश्या द्रव्यरुचिः S'P.
11. श्रमोऽपि CTP.
12. Also in CTP 424, S'P 4061.

They¹ expose to danger even their husbands, sons, brothers, or fathers :

546. नितम्बिन्यः पतिं पुत्रं पितरं भ्रातरं क्षणात् ।

आरोपयन्त्यकार्येऽपि दुर्वृत्ताः प्राणसंशयम् ॥ HK 190. 4

They are so dangerous that where they live, or where elephants, scribes, *bhikṣus*, swindlers, or donkeys live, not even rogues are born :

547. (अपि च, भो वयस्य !) गणिका हस्ती कायस्थो भिक्षुश्चाटो
रासभश्च यत्र एते निवसन्ति तत्र दुष्टा अपि न जायन्ते ॥²

SA to S' M 5. 62—4

(v)

Because of all their bad qualities, even their name is always considered a defect :

548. अपैति³ गुणवत्सङ्गाद् दोषो दोषवतां किल ।

गणिकाशब्ददोषस्तु नैनामद्यापि मुञ्चति ॥ BB 11. 86

Therefore, it is clear why Vasantasena says to Saṁsthānaka : 'I am only a courtesan' :

549. गणिका खल्वहम् ॥⁴ Comm. to BhC 2. 82

to which the other replies : "by birth only, but not by character" :

550. अभिजनेन, न शीलेन ॥⁵ Comm. to BhC 2. 83

1. नितम्बिनी, a woman with large and beautiful hips. In this context, probably, in the meaning of a कुलटा.

2. (अपि च, भो वयस्य) गणिका हस्ती कायस्थो भिक्षुश्चाटो

रासहो अ जहि एते निवसन्ति तहि दुष्टा वि ण जायन्ति । S' M 5. 62-4.

3. V. 1. अपैति अयेति

4. गणिआ खु अहं BhC 2. 81.

5 अभिजाणेण ण शीलेण BhC 2. 83.

CHAPTER IX

On Courtezans and their Houses being dangerous

(i)

Courtezans, called unchaste women all over the world, are the object of shame to chaste women :

551. पृथिव्यां कुलटाजातिर्बभूव सर्वतः सुत ।

पतिव्रतानां स्त्रीणां च लज्जावीजस्वरूपिणी ॥ NP 1. 14, 117

they are also considered¹ dangerous persons who find delight in the king's misfortune, as do old officials out of employment who make their oblations in the bathing houses on the rivers, *soit-disant* sons of kings in the royal palaces, some warriors who are by nature malign and anxious to ride the high horses, some school-masters or merchants who can misappropriate deposits but are ever ready to attend the recitals of the holy books, some Brahmans who are expert in hungerstrikes, Dāmaras from the outskirts of the capital who bear arms but are like tillers of the soil, and those persons who regale themselves and others with sensational news :

552. सरित्स्नानगृहे स्नान्तो वृद्धाः क्षीणनियोगिनः ।

राजवेश्मन्यगणिता नाममात्रनृपात्मजाः ॥ KR 8. 706

553. स्वभावदुर्जनाः केचिद् योधाश्चोच्चाश्वकाक्षिणः ।

कारयन्तोऽप्युपाध्यायाः शिष्यान् स्फिक्कषणं नखैः ॥ KR 8. 707

554. वृद्धाः सुरौकोनर्तक्यो देवप्रासादपालकाः ।

वणिजो भुक्तनिक्षेपाः पुस्तकश्रुतितत्पराः ॥ KR 8, 708

555. प्रायोपवेशकुशलाः पारिषद्यद्विजातयः ।

शस्त्रिणः कार्षकप्राया नगरोपान्तडामराः ॥ KR 8. 709

556. सुखयन्तः स्वमन्यांश्च किमप्युत्पिजवार्तया ।

एते प्रायेण देशेऽस्मिन् पार्थिवोपस्रवप्रियाः ॥ KR 8. 710

(ii)

Courtezans, pimps, actors, gamblers, keepers of gambling houses and other persons of this sort create disorder, and, therefore have to be watched

1. Old courtezans (dancing women of the temples who guard sacred shrines).

and checked¹. They afflict and contaminate the more valuable classes of subjects living in the kingdom :

557. पानागारनिवासाश्च वेद्याः प्रापणिकास्तथा ।

कुशीलवाः सकितवा ये चान्ये केचिदीदृशाः ॥ MBh 12. 88, 14 [6615]

558. नियम्याः सर्व एवैते ये राष्ट्रस्योपघातकाः ।

एते राष्ट्रेऽभितिष्ठन्तो वाधन्ते भद्रिकाः प्रजाः ॥ MBh 12. 88, 15 [6616]

There in the houses of courtezans, gambling houses, stalls of the bakers, taprooms, sheds of parks, huts of ascetics, empty temples, squares, market quadrangles, etc.—thieves, for whom kings are on the outlook, are wandering about :

559. वेसाण मन्दिरेसु पाणागारेसु जूयठाणेसु ।

कुल्लूरिय आवणेसु य उज्जाणनिवाणसालासु ॥ AEM 73. 28—9

560. मदसुन्नदेउलेसु चच्चरचौहट्टहट्टसालासु ।

तक्करगं नियन्तो हिरण्णइ एकलआ कुमरो ॥ AEM 73. 30—1

Houses of courtezans are those in which malicious persons exercise debauchery

561. न च द्यूतकलान्यत्र कितवेभ्यः प्रकाश्यते ।

न हि प्रयुञ्जते प्राज्ञाः 'वेशादन्यत्र वैशिकम्' ॥ BB 23. 46

while houses of gambling are considered a disgrace, because they are the abode of thieves and courtezans and the like :

562. 'भवनमिदमकीर्तिश्चोर'वेद्यादिसन्न⁶

'व्यसनपतिरुदग्रापन्निधिः⁸ पापबीजम्⁹ ।

¹⁰विषम¹¹ नरकमार्गेष्वग्रयायीति¹² मर्त्यः¹³

¹⁴क इव विशदबुद्धिर्धृतकार्यं¹⁵ करोति¹⁶ ॥ VC Sr 27. 9

1. Cf. MS 9. 264-6, MBh 12. 140, 40-2, BS (Nitisāstra) 3. 27, VR 335-7, MBh 2. 68, 1, MS 9. 259, 4-209, 219, 5. 90, YS 1. 191, VSm 51. 7, 63. 29, VDh 14. 10, KAr 203. 13, 144. 11, and L. Sternbach : *Juridical Studies in Ancient Indian Law*; 17. *Legal Position of Prostitutes according to Kautilya's Arthashastra*, ch. 21, JAOS 71. 1.

2. वेषाद्° BB 398.

3. वैषिकम् BB 398.

4. V. l. भु°

5. V. l. °चौर°

6. V. l. °सर्व, °कर्म, °वेश्याङ्गनानाम्

7. V. l. व्यसननिधिर्, °मतिर्

8. V. l. उदायापन्°, उदारः सन्°, उदग्रं संनिधिः°

9. पापभाजी, °भाजाम्

10. विषय°

11. V. l. °नगर°

12. V. l. °यायीव

13. V. l. मर्त्यः, मत्वा, °मार्गे प्रज्ञया ह्यत्र कोऽपि

14. V. l. क च ह, विमल

15. V. l. °कृत्य (त्यं), °कर्मा, °धर्म

16. V. l. द्यूतमङ्गीकरोति

(iii)

One oil-presser is equal to ten butchers, one vintner is equal to ten oil-pressers, ten oil-pressers are equal to one brothel (or to one courtesan), and ten brothels (or ten courtesans) are equal to one king :

563. दशसूनासमं चक्रं दशचक्रसमो ध्वजः ।

दशध्वजसमो¹ वेशो² दशवेशसमो³ नृपः ॥⁴ MS 4. 85

presents should not be accepted from those who live on brothels⁵ or on courtesans, just as presents should not be accepted from kings not born in the *kṣatriya* caste, nor from keepers of slaughter houses, oil presses, or grog-shops⁶ :

564. न राज्ञः प्रतिगृह्णीयाद् राजन्यप्रसूतितः ।

सूनाचक्रध्वजवतां⁷ वेशेनैव च जीवताम् ॥ MS 4 84

565. प्रतिग्रहे सूनिचक्रिध्वजिवेश्यानराधिपाः ।

दुष्टा दशगुणं पूर्वात् पूर्वादिते यथाक्रमम्⁸ ॥⁹ YS 1. 141

(iv)

However, houses of courtesans are particularly dangerous to passionate men, since hundreds of young men perish daily in houses of courtesans, just as animals which are offered in sacrifice :

566. मांस्पाकोत्कटमयगन्धि विहरच्चेटीनटीसंकुलं

यद्वेश्यायतनं भुजङ्ग परया भक्त्या पुरः पश्यसि ।

अत्रास्ते गृहदेवता विदधती दिग्बटनं कुट्टनी

यस्याः¹⁰ प्रत्यहमाढ्यकामुकपशुवातोपहारैर्वलिः ॥¹¹ JM 32

1. °मा MSJ.

2. वेश्या MSJ.

3. वेश्यासमो MS., MSJ.

4. Cf. with the following aphorism in Urdu, still in use in India :

ब्राह्मण सांप रण्डी और अफगान (का) भी एतिबार नहीं करना चाहिए (a Brahman, a snake, a prostitute and an Afghan are all untrustworthy and it is only a matter of degree). Cf. S. G. Champion : *Racial Proverbs*, (Indian 21), London.

5. That is men or women. परयवृत्तिस्तया यो जीवति—स्त्री वा पुमान् वा Medh ad MS 4. 84.

6. There are some differences between the texts of MS and YS.

7. Err. वशे° instead of वेशे°

8. V. l. यथोत्तरम्

9. YSGS 1. 140.

10. प्रत्यहमात्त° SV.

11. Also in SV 2376.

CHAPTER X

On Intercourse with Courtezans being perilous

(i)

Courtezans, when looking at men, rob them of their heart; when touching them, rob them of their strength; and when having sexual intercourse with them, rob them of their virility :

567. दर्शनाच्चित्तवैकल्यं स्पर्शनात्तु घनक्षयः ।
संभोगात् किल्बिषं पण्यस्त्रीणां प्रत्यक्षरक्षसाम् ॥ NS' 31

568. दर्शने हरते चित्तं¹ स्पर्शने हरते बलम् ।
मैथुने² हरते वीर्यं³ नारी प्रत्यक्षराक्षसी ॥ SB 185; 293 [2719]

and men whom courtezans rush, perish like dogs or like mice under the wheel of a cart⁴.

Men perish through contact with courtezans, just as servants perish when serving bad masters, kings by bad conduct, noble men by pride, ascetics by anger, yogins by enjoyment, sick persons by overeating, etc. :

569. भृत्यः कुप्रभुसेवया नरपतिः स्वच्छन्दतादुर्नयै-
हैवाकेन कविर्मदेन कुलजः क्रोधाग्निना तापसः ।
योगी भोगविशेषलम्पटतया रोगः कुपथ्याशनैः
रागी चत्वरकामिनीपरिचयैः क्षिप्रादधः क्षिप्यते ॥ JM 16

Therefore, courtezans are considered, under any circumstance, contemptuous creatures :

570.यतो वेश्याः सर्वथा निन्द्याः..... HK 220

Courtezans are contradiction to grace :

571. शौर्यस्यातिविकथनं रिपुनतिर्मानस्य दुःशीलता
सौन्दर्यस्य समुन्नतेस्तरलता ज्ञानस्य गर्वग्रहः ।
ऐश्वर्यस्य विकारता मुखरता विद्याप्रकर्षस्य च
भ्रातर्विभ्रमनर्मणश्च गणिका सर्वात्मना दूषणम् ॥ JM 18

1. प्राणान् BIS.

2. संगेमे BIS.

3. काया BIS.

4. Cf. बडलु बेंचु लंज युब्बसंबुननैन, वेग, वितुनि मेद

विरिगेनेनि, पंदिकोक्कु मेद, बंडि कल्पडुल्लु ।

The same destruction, as gambling brought upon Yudhiṣṭhira, the same destruction as Viṣṇu brought upon Bali, the same destruction as S'ukra brought upon Kubera, the same destruction as Kali brought upon Nala, the same destruction as the armies of the gods and demons brought upon the Ocean, are constantly brought with the greatest of ease by courtezans upon their paramours :

572. यद् द्यूतेन युधिष्ठिरस्य विहितं यद्विष्णुना वा बले-
 र्यच्छुक्लेण धनाधिपस्य कलिना राज्ञो नलस्यापि यत् ।
 संभूयापि च यत् सुरासुरवलैरुन्मथ्य पाथोनिधे-
 वेंश्या पश्यत लीलयैव कुरुते तत्तद् गृहे कामिनाम् ॥

JM 11

It is known that courtezans make gamblers and thieves of their paramours who are blinded with passion for them :

573. केचिद् द्यूतकरा भवन्ति कतिचिद्भिक्ताचराः किङ्कराः
 केचित् कर्मकराः परे धनवतां श्लाघाकराः केचन ।
 स्कन्धासङ्गपटञ्चराद्यनुचरा शोकादकिञ्चित्करा-
 स्तेऽमी कामिवराः पुरा समभवन् वेश्यासु ये गोचराः ॥

Ibid, 51

574. वेश्याभिर्विवशीकृतः कुपुरुषः सञ्जायते दुर्गतो
 दौर्गत्येन दुरोदरे निपतितः स्वं हारयत्येव सः ।
 रुद्धो द्यूतकरैः करोति विधुरश्चौर्यं ततस्तत्स्फुरो
 वध्यः स्यान्पतेरहो नु विषयासङ्केर्दुरन्ता गतिः ॥

Ibid, 52

Courtezans give pleasure to their paramours, but at the same time kill them like poison :

575. आनन्दयन्ति युक्त्या ताः सेविता ग्नन्ति ¹चान्यथा ।
 दुर्विज्ञेयाः प्रकृत्यैव तस्माद्वेश्या विषोपमाः ॥ RST 1. 130

their repeated kisses, or embraces, coquetry, flattering words, assertions of their sincerity are like poison; this should be taken into consideration by courtezans' paramours before they approach them :

576. यद् भूयः परिचुम्बनं यदसङ्कत् सर्वाङ्गमालिङ्गनं
 यत् पर्युत्सुकमीक्षितं सरभसं यच्चाटुकोत्कट्ट (त्कीर्त) नम् ।
 यत् सङ्गावकथानकं रहसि यत् तत्किञ्चिदभ्यर्थनं
 वेश्यानां विषवत् तदेव निपुणं चिन्त्यं सदा कामुकैः ॥

JM 40

Courtezans destroy also happiness :

577. रूपं जरा सर्वसुखानि तृष्णा¹ खलेषु² सेवा पुरुषाभिमानम् ।
याच्ञा गुरुत्वं गुणमात्मपूजा³ चिन्ता बलं हन्यदया च लक्ष्मीम् ॥⁴

VN 4

Courtezans are accursed like thorns, intent on burning like the flames of fire, like a strong drink bewilder the mind, and like a knife cut the body :

578. याऽपतापनपराशिशिखेव चित्तमोहनकरी मदिरेव ।
देहदारणकटीक्षुरिकेव गर्हिता हि गणिका शलिकेव ॥ AEM 56. 20

(ii)

They, like all women, are worse than leeches, because leeches suck blood only from poor men, while women suck up everything — riches, property, mind, strength, flesh, virility and good luck :

579. जलौकयोपमीयन्ते प्रमदा मन्दबुद्धिभिः ।
मृगीदृशां जलौकानां विचारान्महदन्तरम् ॥ BIS 2368
580. जलौका केवलं रक्तामाददाना तपस्विनाम् ।
प्रमदा सर्वमादत्ते चित्तं वित्तं बलं सुखम् ॥ BIS 2369
581. जलौकेव स्त्रियः सर्वा भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः ।
संभृताश्चादृता नित्यमाकर्षन्ति हितं नरम् ॥ DV 413. 16-7
582. जलौका रक्तामादत्ते केवलं सा तपस्विनी ।
इतरा तु धनं वित्तं मांसं वीर्यं बलं सुखम् ॥ DV 413. 18-9

Courtezans are bred by strangers as the koel is, are rocked by the god of love as a bee is rocked among the flowers, are skilled in drawing their paramours as leeches are skilled in drawing blood, are bent on coition as a sacrificial priest is bent on divinity, have gay paramours as the arm of Śiva has the quivering serpent, influence the hearts of their paramours as Garuḍa causes anguish to the hearts of serpents, are superior to others, as the demon Andha is impaled on the trident :

583. 'पल्लवपल्लवितरुचिना' कोकिलेनेव परपुष्टेन, भ्रमरेणेव कुसुमेषु
लालितेन, जलौकसेव रक्ताक्षुष्टिनिपुष्टेन, याजकेनेव⁵ सुरतार्थिना,

1. °दुष्टा, °दुःखं BIS.

2. नीचानु BIS.

3. शंसा BIS.

4. Also in *Kavyakalāpa* 93, *Kavyasaṅgraha* 19, PW 17, VH 540.

5. दसदारणपटुक्षुरिकेव ता भजन्ति कथमापणयोषाम् AS.

6. V.I. नवपल्ल°

7. V.I. नवपल्लवरुचिना

8. V.I. यायजूकेनेव

महानटवाहुनेव¹ वल्गद्भुजङ्गेन², गरुडेनेव विलासिहृदय-
तापकरेण, अन्धासुरेणेव³ शूलानामुपरि गतेन, वेश्याजनेना-
धिष्ठितं⁴ कुसुमपुरं नाम नगरम् ॥ SVD 115. 1-116. 2D

(iii)

Men who have contact with courtezans are like thieves or like house slaves :

584. भोजनमात्रोत्पत्तिर्बहुव्ययो द्यूतमद्यवेश्याभिः ।
विज्ञेयो गृहचौरो बन्धुजनो वेश्मदासो वा ॥ KK 9. 27

are considered devoid of purity :

585. जल्पनं च जघनं च यदीयं निन्द्यलोकमलदिग्धमवाच्यम्⁵ ।
पर्ययोषितमनर्थनिमित्तां⁶ तां नरस्य भजतः किमु शौचम् ॥ AS 24. 4

and are not loved by other women :

586. श्रीकृपामतिधृतिद्युतिकीर्तिप्रीतिकान्तिसमतापट्टाद्याः⁷ ।
योषितः परिहरन्ति रुषेव पर्ययोषिति विषक्लमनस्कान् ॥ AS 24. 6

the more so as, because of their passion for courtezans, men lose their love for their mothers, fathers, brothers, sons, daughters, sisters, or friends :

587. जननी जनको भ्राता स्तनयस्तनया स्वसा ।
न⁸ सन्ति¹⁰ वल्लभास्तस्य दारिका¹¹ यस्य वल्लभा ॥ S'V 21. 7

Men¹² who visit the houses of courtezans leave outside their sincerity, purity, tranquillity of soul, their morals, self-control and self-restraint :

588. सत्यं शौचं शमं शीलं संयमं नियमं यमम्¹³ ।
प्रविशन्ति वदिर्मुक्त्वा विटाः पर्याङ्गनागृहे ॥¹⁴ S'V 21. 6

and lose their entire wealth and good reputation and become reprehensible and unhappy :

589. यासु सक्लमनसः क्षयमेति द्रव्यमापदुपयाति समृद्धिम् ।
निन्द्यता भवति नश्यति कीर्तिस्ता¹⁵ भजन्ति गणिकाः¹⁶ किमु मान्याः ॥
AS 24. 2

1. V. I. °बाहुवन्धेनेव

2. V. I. बद्धवृद्धभुजङ्गेन, वद्धभु°

3. V. I. °तापकेनान्धकासुरेणेव, °णाधासुरेणेव

4. V. I. °नानुगतं

5. V. I. °दग्धमवाच्यम्

6. V. I. °योषितमर्थनिमित्तां

7. V. I. °शमतापट्टाद्याः

8. पुत्रो मित्रं तथैव च CNS'.

9. V. I. नो

10. V. I. नश्यन्ति, नश्यति

11. V. I. प्रमाद

12. The text mentions विटाः but applies to men, in general.

13. तथा CNS'.

14. Also in CNS' 113, CS' ad 169.

15. V. I. °तां

16. V. I. °कां

Their peace of mind is endangered by the lustful temptations of courtezans, in the same way as birth is endangered by death, youth by senility, contentment by pursuit of wealth, virtues by jealousy, forestretreats by wild beasts, kings by evil men, and vigour by time :

590. आघ्रातं¹ मरणेन जन्म जरया यात्युज्ज्वलं यौवनं
सन्तोषो धनलिप्सया शमसुखं प्रौढाङ्गनाविभ्रमैः ।
लोकैर्मत्सरिभिर्गुणा वनभुवो व्यालैर्नृपा दुर्जनै-
रस्थैर्येण विभूतिरप्यपहृता ग्रस्तं न किं केन वा ॥² BhS' 197

They are so confused by them (*dārikās*) that they do not care for their wealth or happiness and do not accept the advice of virtuous men :

591. मन्यते न धनसौख्यविनाशं नाभ्युपैति गुरुसज्जनवाक्यम्³ ।
नेक्षते भवसमुद्रमपारं दारिकार्पितमना गतबुद्धिः ॥ AS 24. 14

They fall under the power of courtezans they are respected by people as long as they act in accordance with the rules of law, and as long as they do not fall prey to the power of courtezans :

592. तावदेव पुरुषो जनमान्यस्तावदाश्रयति चारुगुणश्रीः ।
तावदामनति धर्मवचांसि यावदेति न वशं गणिकायाः ॥ AS 24. 13

(iv)

Men who have intercourse with courtezans are ruined and lose all shame⁵, since one of the things which brings shame on men is sexual intercourse which has been purchased :

593. खण्डे खण्डे च पाण्डित्यं क्रयक्रीतं च मैथुनम् ।
भोजनं च पराधीनं तिस्रः पुंसां विडम्बनाः⁷ ॥ CLT 1. 7

Therefore, men who can resist their charms are held to be unconquerable :

594. आकृष्टामलमण्डलाग्ररुचयः सन्नद्धवक्षःस्थलाः
सोष्माणो व्रणिनो⁸ विपक्षहृदयप्रोन्माथिनः कर्कशाः ।

1. Often quoted as आक्रातं (आक्रान्तं)

2. Also in SRBh 373. 183; SRH 181. 56, SRK 92. 2. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 79.

3. V. I. °वाच्यं

4. V. I. गपि बु°

5. Cf. :

तोतु तोटि पोंडु दोष्यं बु दोष्यबुं,

लंस तोटि पोंडु लज्ज चेदुनु,

जार तोटि पोंडु चाबुकु मूलमौ ॥ VT. 2. 103.

6. पल्लवग्राहि पाण्डित्यम् NH. 1. 140, NHS. 1. 131, NHJ. 1. 147, NHP. 1. 106

7. V.I. विरम्बना

8. व्रणिता VKAK

उद्वृत्ता गुरवश्च यस्य शमिनः श्यामायमानानना

योधा¹वारवधूस्तनाश्च न ददुः क्षोभं स एवाजितः ॥²

VKA ad 4. 3, 7, 490

Yet this is not easy because it is almost impossible to find a remedy for the undue passion for courtezans :

595. द्रोहो यस्य पिता कलाः किल चतुःषष्टिस्तथा मातरः

प्राणाः सर्वमलीकमर्थहरणं नाम प्रधानव्रतम् ।

विक्रेयं निजमङ्गमङ्गमपि चानङ्गः सहायः स्वयं

तस्यानर्थशतात्मकस्य गणिकान्याधेः किमस्त्यौषधम् ॥ JM 28

Men always have intercourse with courtezans and therefore shall know how to behave towards them. This knowledge is considered as one of the five proofs of cleverness of men :

596. देशाटनं पण्डितमित्रता च³पणाङ्गनाराजसभाप्रवेशः ।

⁴अनेकशास्त्रार्थविचारणं च चातुर्यमूलानि भवन्ति⁵ पञ्च ॥⁶ HK 9. 1

(v)

In any case, those men who have contact with courtezans cannot behave indecently or brutally towards them, just as they cannot towards women in general, or towards enemies or false friends because if they do so they will not live :

597. स्त्रीणां शत्रोः कुमित्रस्य पर्यस्त्रीणां विशेषतः ।

यो भवेदेकभावोऽत्र न स जीवति मानवः ॥⁷

PP 3. 54

(vi)

Association with courtezans is held perilous not only to men; it is also held detrimental to women, as is unrestrained liberty, residence in the father's house (after the consumption of marriage), loose behaviour towards men, dwelling in foreign countries, taking part in festivities in which courtezans take part⁸, etc. :

1. V. I. मार वधू* * स वोऽव्यज्जिनः

2. Also in VKAK ad 4. 3, 7 p. 65. An example of a Paronomasia (श्लेष)

3. V. I. पणाङ्गनाराज HK. 223. 4 ; पर्याङ्ग⁹; वराङ्गना SB.

4. अनेकशास्त्रस्य विलोकनानि SB.

5. चरन्ति SB ; वदन्ति BIS.

6. Also in HK 223. 4, SB 181.

7. Also in Pts 3. 64, PtsK 3. 61.

8. In VM mention is made of preparations for the moon-light festival which has not begun in the city and which is immersed in gloom. *Dhūrtas* are not wandering in the streets with courtezans, nor the wealthy citizens seem to enjoy the festive occasion. The rich mansions are not decorated and nobody even seems to know that it is the day of festivities.

598. स्वातन्त्र्यं पितृमन्दिरेषु¹ ²वसतिर्यात्रोत्सवे संगतिः
 गोष्ठीपूरुषसंनिधावनियमो³ वासो विदेशे तथा ।
 संसर्गः सह पुंश्चलीभिरसकृद्वृत्तेर्निजायाः क्षतिः
 पत्युर्वार्धकमीर्षित⁴ प्रवसनं⁵ नाशस्य हेतुः स्त्रियाः ॥⁶
 S'to 328. 10-3

599. धूर्तैरन्वीयमानाः स्फुटचतुरकथाकोविदैर्वेशनार्यै
 नालंकुर्वन्ति रथ्याः पृथुजघनभराक्रान्तिमन्दैः प्रयातैः ।
 अन्योन्यं स्पर्धमाना न च गृहविभवैः स्वामिनो मुक्तशङ्काः
 साकं स्त्रीभिर्भजन्ते विधिमभिलषितं पार्वणं पौरमुख्याः ॥
 VM 3 10

the more so as prostitutes (*vesyālā*), courtezans (*gamkālā*) and old nuns (*śramanāṭhā*) wander about with idols and rob women of good families of their money and reputation :

600. भस्मस्मेरा वेश्या वृद्धाः श्रमणाः सदैवता गणिकाः ।
 पताः कुलनारीणां चरन्ति धनशीलहारिण्यः ॥ KK 9. 23

Women of good family have to avoid association with courtezans. Since courtezans see in those women higher persons, they hate them, in the same manner as stupid men hate learned men, poor men hate rich people, godless men hate pious ones, and ugly men hate handsome persons :

601. मूर्खाणां पण्डिता द्वेष्या निर्धनानां महाधनाः ।
 व्रतिनः पापशीलानां दुश्चारिण्याः⁸ कुलस्त्रियः⁹ ॥¹⁰ PP 1. 411
 602. मूर्खाणां पण्डिता द्वेष्या अधनानां महाधनाः ।
¹¹दुर्भगाणां च सुभगाः कुलटानां कुलाङ्गनाः¹² ॥¹³ CND 5. 6

1. मन्दिरे च NHJ, NHS, NHP.
 2. °मन्दिरे निवसति BIS.
 3. °सन्निधाननियमो BIS.
 4. °ष्यितं° NHS, NHJ, NHP ; °कमीक्षितं BIS ; °मीक्षितं BIS ; V. I. °मर्थिता ;
 मीक्षित°

5. V. I. °प्रहसनं NHP ; प्रसवनं BIS.
 6. Also in NH 1. 114 ; NHS 1. 107 ; NHJ 1. 120 ; NHP 1. 85, SRK 114. 5
 7. रतिचतु° VM p. 84.
 8. V. I. दुश्चारिण्यः, दुश्चारिण्याम्, दुश्चारिण्याः
 9. V. I. कुलटानाम्, असतीनाम्
 10. Also in Pts 1. 416, PtsK 1. 467.
 11. वाराङ्गनाः BIS.
 12. पराङ्गनाः(ः) कुलक्षीणां सुभगानां च दुर्भगाः CV.
 13. Also in CV 5. 6. Cf. MBh 12. 111, 60 reading :

लुब्धानां शुचयो द्वेष्याः कातराणां तरस्विनः ।

मूर्खाणां पण्डिता द्वेष्या दरिद्राणां महाधनाः ॥

(vii)

But women who belong to higher society are chaste only as long as they are bashful and modest but once the veil of bashfulness and modesty are taken away courtezans are better than those women who once were bashful and modest :

603. तावत् कुलस्त्रीभ्यांदा यावत्तज्जावगुण्डनम् ।

हृते तस्मिन् कुलस्त्रीभ्यो वरं वेश्याङ्गनाजनः ॥¹ SRK 105. 6

It is known that women who belong to higher society are not chaste, they are worse than courtezans ; it is better to have empty sheds than to have them filled with beautiful though wild bulls ; life is better in a forest than in a city governed by a stupid king ; it is better to die than to have intercourse with people of low origin :

604. वरं शून्या शाला न च खलु वरं दुष्टवृषभो

वरं वेश्या पत्नी न² पुनरविनीता³ कुलवधूः ।

वरं वालोऽरण्ये न पुनरविवेकाधिपपुरे

वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरध्वमानामुपगमः ॥⁴ NH 1. 138

(viii)

Despite these observations, we find in the Sanskrit literature many examples pointing to courtezans who have contact with kings and live in their palaces. One chapter in KA, entitled *ganikādhyaṅgas*, deals, for instance, with the position of *ganikās* in the administration of the Mauryan kingdom. Some of these *ganikās* are captured in battles and some are sent as tributes by one king to another. And so, we find in VC some *ślokas* describing of what the tribute of king Pāṇḍya to Vikrama is composed ; there we find mention of “a hundred courtezans skillful in manifold arts”, or “possessing glances diversified by their great store of loveliness” being sent as a tribute :

605. अष्टौ हाटककोटयस्त्रिणवतिर्मुक्ताफलानां⁵ तुलाः

पञ्चाशन्⁶ मदगन्धलुब्ध⁷मधुपा⁸ धूरन्धराः⁹ सिन्धुराः ।

1. Also in SRBh 1929 ; 366, 8.

2. न च NHJ.

3. पुनरुपोढा NHJ ; पुनरानीता BIS ; पुनरनीता BIS.

4. Also in NHS 1. 129, NHJ 1. 145.

5. V. I. मुक्तामणीनां

6. V. I. मधुगन्ध ; BBh ; S'P

7. V. I. लब्ध, पुष्प, मत्त

8. V. I. लुब्ध मधुपाः S'P, मधुपः, मधुपैर्, मधुप ; मत्तमधुपाः BBh, मत्तमधुप MP.

9. क्रोधोद्धराः MP, S'P, क्रोधोद्धताः BBh ; क्रोद्धावहाः, क्रोद्धोद्धराः, संशोभिताः, दूरं,

धारं, धारा, धौरन्, धरा ; मत्तगन्धमधुपक्रोधुराः PPS.

अश्वानां त्रिशतं¹ प्रपञ्चचतुरं² परयाङ्गनानां³ शतं

‘श्रीमद्विक्रमभूमिपाल भवतस्तत्’⁴ पाण्डुराट्⁵प्रेषितम्⁷ ॥⁸

VC sr 30. 16

1. V. I. अयुतं; BBh, MP

2. V. I. लावण्योपचयप्रपञ्चचतुरं MP, S’P; तारुण्योपचयप्रपञ्चितदशां MP, PPS :
लावण्योपचयप्रपञ्चितदशां, प्रबन्ध°, च वै, रथं च, पञ्चितवपुर, पञ्चवतुरा

3. V. I. पुण्याङ्गनानां, वाराङ्गनानां BBh, PPS

4. V. I. ह्येतद् वि°

5. V. I. त्वत् ; श्री

6. V. I. पाण्डुराट् ; पाण्डुना

7. V. I. दण्डे पाण्डुनृपेण ढौकितमिदं वैतालिकस्यार्पितम् PPS, दण्डे पाण्डुनृपेण ढौकित-
मिदं वैतालिकस्यार्पय S’P, दत्तं पाण्डुनृपेण यौतकमिदं वैतालिकास्यार्पितम् BBh, °वैतालिकास्या MP,
°वैतालिकाया, °प्यताम्, °पाण्डु°, °पाण्डु°, °पाण्डु, दत्तं°, दण्ड्ये°, दण्डात्°, दण्ड्यात्°, दण्ड्यं ,
ऽर्पितः, °र्पयात्, °प्रेषितः

8. Also in VC mr 30. 119-22 ; VC br 30. 1, VC jr 30. 3, BBh 231, MP 2. 55, S’P 565, PPS 347.

CHAPTER XI On Warnings to avoid Courtezans

(i)

Courtezans known as being untruthful, can never hope that anybody will trust any of them. Therefore it is true that :

“A courtesan will laugh and cry for gold ;
She trusts you not, but waits your trustful hour.
If virtue and a name are yours, then hold !
Avoid her as you would a graveyard flower¹” :

606. एता हसन्ति च रुदन्ति च वित्तहेतोः²
विश्वासयन्ति पुरुषं न तु³ विश्वसन्ति ।
तस्मान्नरेण कुलशीलसमन्वितेन⁴
वेश्याः⁵ श्मशानसुमना⁶ इव वर्जनीयाः ॥⁷ SM 4. 14

607. या न विश्वसिति जातु नरस्य प्रत्ययं तु कुर्वते निकृतिज्ञा⁸ ।
नोपकारमपि वेत्ति कृतघ्नी दूरतस्त्यजत तां खलु वेश्याम् ॥ AS 24. 18

Men should not have contact with courtezans and should avoid them and shun them, just as they should shun women generally⁹ since :

1. Translated by A.W. Ryder in HOS 9 p. 62.
2. V. l. विश्व⁰ ; च कार्यहेतोर् BhS, PP, Pts, PtsK ; च वित्तहेतोर् SRK.
3. च परं न च BhS', PP, Pts ; च नरं न च PtsK.
4. कुलशीलवता सदैव Pts, VC ; सुशीलसमन्वितेन BhS'.
5. नार्यः BhS', PP, PtsK, VC.
6. श्मशानघटिका BhS', PP, Pts, PtsK, SRK, VC ; V. l. श्मशान⁰ ; °वटिका VC ; °वटका ; °पटका ; °मठिका ; °पृथुका ; °मधुपा

7. Also in BhS' 439, PP I. 148, Pts 1. 192, PtsK 1. 206, VC sr II. 17, SRBh 355. 8, SRK 105. 3. For variants see VC sr II. 17.

8. V. l. निकृतज्ञा

9. Cf. :

अकर्तैः कारणं योषिद्योषिद्वैरस्य कारणम् ।

संसारकारणं योषिद्योषितं वर्जयेत्ततः ॥ (SB 164, 185 [31])

तस्मात् सर्वप्रयत्नेन नामापि परिवर्जयेत् ।

स्त्रीणामिह हि सर्वासां य इच्छेत् सुखमात्मनः (PP 4. 46)

“A bosom hard is praised, a forehead low,
 A fickle glance, a mumbling speech and slow,
 Thick hips, a heart that constant tremors move,
 A natural twist in hair, and twists in love
 Their virtues are a pack of vices. Then
 Let beasts adore the fawn-eyed things, not men¹”

608. कार्कश्यं स्तनयोदृशोस्तरलतालीकं मुखे² श्लाघ्यते³
 कौटिल्यं कचसंचये च वचने⁴ मान्द्यं⁵ त्रिके स्थूलता ।
 भीरुत्वं हृदये सदैव कथितं⁶ मायाप्रयोगः प्रिये
 यासां दोषगणो गुणो⁷ मृगदृशां ताः स्युः पशूनां⁸ प्रियाः ॥⁹ PP 1. 147

In this connection the following S'arvalika's statement in S'M may be quoted :

“Love not a women ; if you even do,
 She mocks at you, and plays the gay deceiver”¹⁰

609. स्त्रीषु न रागः कार्यो रक्तं पुरुषं स्त्रियः परिभवन्ति ॥ S'M 4. 13a

(ii)

Wise men do not love courtezans who have been worn away by scores of paramours, who find delight in liquor and meat and who are vile, soft in speech but wicked in heart :

610. या विचित्रविटकोटिनिघृष्टा मद्यमांसनिरतातिनिकृष्टा ।
 कोमला वचसि चेतसि दुष्टा तां भजन्ति गणिकां न विशिष्टाः ॥
 AS 24. 9

the more so as intercourse with courtezans is considered one of the seven or four great sins to be avoided by wise men :

611. द्यूत¹¹मांस¹²सुरावेद्याखेट¹³चौर्य¹⁴पराङ्मनाः¹⁵ ।
 महापापानि सप्तैव¹⁶ व्यसनानि त्यजेद् बुधः ॥¹⁷ VCsr 27. 11

p. 68. 1. Translated by A.W. Ryder in *The Pañcatantra*, The University of Chicago Press

2. मुखं BIS.

3. च सुरलाध्यते PtsK; मुखे दृश्यते Pts.

4. V. I. प्रवचने Pts, PtsK °वने

5. V. I. मान्द्यं

6. कविभिः gloss.

7. गुणा Pts, BhS'; V. I. गुणो

8. किं नराणां Pts.

9. Also in Pts 1. 190, PtsK 1. 205, BhS' 449, SRBh 350. 78.

10. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9, P. 62.

11. V. I. द्यूतं BhS'.

12. V. I. मांसं

13. खेटं BhS'.

14. चौर्यं BhS'.

15. V. I. आङ्गना

16. सप्तैते

17. Also in S'B 85 (2993), BhS' 536.

612. अविनीतो¹ भृत्यजनो नृपतिरदाता शठानि मित्राणि ।
अविनयवती² च भार्या मस्तकशूलानि चत्वारि ॥³ S'V 4. 16

No one can find anybody so contemptible as courtezans, just as one cannot find anybody blind as a fool, or anybody so unhappy as a servant, or anything more fearful than death, etc. :

613. नान्धो मूर्खसमो न सेवकसमो दुःखी न यक्ष्मोपमो
व्याधिर्नाधिरसत्सुतप्रतिनिधिस्त्रासो न मृत्योः समः ।
कष्टं नाध्वसमानमिन्द्रियसमो नारिः परस्त्रीसमं
नानायुष्यमवश्यनिन्द्यमथ नो वेश्यासमं दृश्यते ॥ JM 20

Sexual intercourse with courtezans does not give even pleasure to men, just as drinking of bitter juice of the *nimba*-fruit does not give pleasure to the person who tastes it :

614. क्रुद्धो यस्य मनोभवस्तरुणिमा येनात्मनो वञ्चित-
स्तैस्तैर्यश्च कटाक्षितः परिभवैः साक्षादलक्ष्मीमुखैः ।
युक्तायुक्ताविचारणापरिहृतः कामं स कामी किमिः
परयस्त्रीषु नितम्बनामनि महानिम्बे रतिं चिन्दति ॥ JM 25
615. अस्थानाभिनिवेशिता रतिपतेरौचित्यभङ्गो रते-
वैयर्थ्यं नवयौवनस्य किमपि प्रेम्णः कलङ्काङ्कुरः ।
सौभाग्यस्य विमानना विगुणता सौन्दर्यसारश्रियः,
शृङ्गारस्य विडम्बना किमपरं वेश्यारताडम्बरः ॥ JM 24

Therefore men have to discontinue sexual intercourse with courtezans who always can be had for money :

616. दूरे तानि धनानि येषु मल्लं मानस्य संजायते
बन्धुः सोऽस्तु सुखी मुखे मधुमयो योऽन्तश्च मायामयः ।
ते भोगाः प्रलयं प्रयान्तु कथमप्यौचित्यभङ्गेन ये
यायार्तुर्निधनं (?) वरं निधुवनं वेश्यासु मूल्यान यत् ॥ JM 23

Moreover, it is most imprudent for men to be attached to courtezans since attachment to them causes bad fortune, produces exhaustion and is as deadly as poison :

617. संपर्कोऽप्यतिकर्कशः परिचयाभासोऽप्यसंपत्करो
दृक्पातोऽप्यवसादसूरपि सकृत् संभाषणं दूषणम् ।
छायापि च्छलनात्मिका परिमलोद्गारोऽपि हालाहलं
वेश्यानां विषयेषु किं पुनरहो सङ्गिर्महासाहसम् ॥ JM 27

1. V. I. अवनीतो

2. V. I. विनयविहीना

3. Also in SB 301.

Only those men are really wise who—knowing the great secret of courtezans, that is, that they are indifferent to their paramours, are hypocritical, crooked, avaricious, untruthful, etc.—abandon courtezans and intercourse with them :

618. विव्वोके वक्त्रेष्टितं बहुविधभूविभ्रमेषु भ्रमं
कौटिल्यं नखरक्षतेषु सुरतोपायेषु मायां स्वयम् ।
सीत्कारान्तरसत्यमर्थहरणं सर्वत्र ये जानते
वेश्यानां परमं रहस्यमवनौ ते केऽपि मेधाविनः ॥ JM 41

Wise men do not go to courtezans, since it is known that like bitches, for a gift, they will show hundreds of favours, eat dirt, cause sinful deeds and live by fraud :

619. या शुनीव बहुचाटुशतानि दानतो¹ वितनुते मलभक्षा ।
पापकर्मजनिता कपटेष्ठा यान्ति पश्यवनितां न बुधास्ताम् ॥ AS 24. 16

These men have to expel from their hearts courtezans who can love for a short time and who deceive them :

620. विमोहयति या² चित्तमचिरेणैव सेविता³
सा हेया दूरतो वेश्या शीलालङ्कारधारिणा ॥ S'V 21. 5

Men who desire prosperity should not take pleasure in courtezans in whom they cannot find even an atom of truth ; their company can only be gained by the wealthy :

621. एवं नरेश वनिताहृदये कदाचित्
कूटाद् ऋते वसति सत्यकथालवोऽपि ।
तत् सार्थसाध्यगमनासु सदैव तासु
शून्याटवीष्विव रमेत न भूतिकामः ॥⁴ SKSS 10. 57, 176

They should shun courtezans because they also destroy piety, virtue and good fortune, and instead bring adversity and misfortune and cause sin :

622. धर्ममत्ति तनुते 'पुरु पापं या⁵ निरस्यति गुणं कुर्वतेऽन्यम् ।
सौख्यमस्यति ददाति च दुःखं तां घिगस्तु गणिकां बहुदोषाम् ॥

AS 24. 3

They should not only shun them but avoid loving them, since, even

1. V. I. दामतो

2. V. I. वा

3. V. I. मुनिरेव निषेविता

4. Quoted before as Texts 501.

5. V. I. गुरु

6. V. I. गुरु

the best men, from the highest families, become their slaves :

623. उत्तमोऽपि कुलजोऽपि मनुष्यः सर्वलोकमहितोऽपि बुधोऽपि ।

दासतां भजति यां भजमानस्तां भजन्ति गणिकां किमु सन्तः ॥ AS 24. 8

and repudiate their own families and shamelessly commit foul deeds :

624. यन्निमित्तमुपयाति मनुष्यो दास्यमस्यति कुलं विदधाति ।

कर्म¹ निन्दितमनेकमलज्जः² सा न पर्यवनिता श्रयणीया ॥ AS 24. 23

(iii)

Who can love courtezans, Dāmodargupta asks in DK, since the first man whom they see, is considered by them their own and sole paramour (but of short duration only) :

625. ताभिरवदातजन्मा करोति सङ्गं कथं³ यासाम् ।

क्षणादृष्टोऽपि प्रणयी रुढप्रणयोऽपि जन्मनोऽपूर्वः ॥ DK 303

and they do not make any distinction between men of high and low family, between respectable and unworthy men⁴, or between virtuous and wicked men ; moreover, they are deceitful⁵ :

626. या कुलीनमकुलीनमान्यं मान्यमा⁶श्रितगुणं गुणहीनम् ।

वेत्ति नो कपटसंकटचेष्टा⁷ तां व्रजन्ति गणिकां किमु शिष्टाः ॥ AS 24. 11

Men cannot and should not forget that a contact with them, although it initially brings pleasure, afterwards causes abandonment of passion and finally misfortune :

627. प्रथमसमागमसुखदा मध्ये व्यसनप्रवासकारिण्यः ।

पर्यन्ते दुःखफलाः पुंसामाशाश्च वेश्याश्च ॥ KK 4. 23

Only stupid men can hope to find pleasure in (sexual) intercourse with courtezans, just as stupid men hope to find shade in a cloud, or gain friendship by chivalry, or happiness by serving, or piety by killing living beings, or wealth from gambling :

628. छायामभ्रदलैः खलैः सुजनतां मानोन्नतिं याञ्जया ।

कार्पण्येन यशांसि धूर्तकलया मैत्रीं सुखं सेवया ।

धर्मं प्राणिवधेन वाञ्छति धनं द्यूतप्रसादेन यो

वेश्याभिश्च विलासमात्मनि नराकारोऽस्ति गौरेव सः ॥ JM 19

1. V. I. धर्म

2. V. I. °लज्जं

3. V. I. कुर्वीत समागमम्

4. Cf. texts of chapter VIII (a)

5. Cf. texts 33, 39-41, 617

6. V. I. मान्यमन्यमा⁹

7. V. I. चेष्टाम्

Those who believe that they can live happily as paramours of courtezans, live in a fabulous world, in the Gandharva-pura¹ :

629. ते गन्धर्वपुरे वसन्तु विभवं स्वप्नार्जितं भुञ्जतां
कुर्वन्तु क्षणमन्तरिक्षकुसुमैः स्रग्दामशोभाप्रपि ।
वेद्यानां शशशृङ्गभङ्गिसदृशं वाल्मभ्यमासाद्य ये
सर्वस्वक्षपणाय केवलमहो मूर्खाः सुखेनासते ॥ JM 5

(iv)

Those men who have (sexual) intercourse with courtezans feel afterwards (in this world) some disgust :

630. उपभोगैः सपत्नस्य तत्कालनिःसृतस्य सा ।
अङ्किता मानिनस्तस्य वेद्येवोद्वेगदाभवत् ॥ KR 8. 958

and are warned that in hell they would be conceived by women of red-hot iron :

631. वेद्यादिपरनारीषु सङ्गं कुर्वन्ति येऽघमाः ।
श्वभ्रे² लोहाग्निरामभिस्तेषामालिङ्गनं भवेत् ॥ SB 267 [6278]

This is also a reason why men have to shun courtezans, the more so as they plunge them in the ocean of rebirths :

632. दोषमेवमवगम्य मनुष्यः शुद्धबोधजलधौतमनस्कः ।
तत्त्वतस्त्यजति पर्यपुरन्ध्रीं जन्मसागरनिपानदक्षाम्³ ॥ AS 24. 25

and cause sufferings to men not only in this world but also through painful rebirths :

633. चेन्न पर्यवनिता जगति स्याद् दुःखदाननिपुणा कथमेते ।
प्राणिनो जननदुःखमपारं प्राप्नुवन्ति पुरु⁴ सोढुमशक्यम् ॥ AS 24. 24

(v)

In other sources we find warnings against courtezans phrased in much stronger words. Their⁵ hair is described as the abode of lice, their face as a mass of bones tied together by the skin, their breast as a heap of flesh, *matula plena merdae*, *nates instrumentum quod excrementum emittit*,

1. JM states here that those dreamers should be free to live in their dreams, however, in other stanzas warns men that they should not believe in courtezans.
2. श्वभ्रे BIS
3. V. I. पुरंध्रीजन्म⁰ दक्षम्, ⁰दक्षीं, दक्षा
4. V. I. गुरु, पुरुषोद्गं
5. The Jain version of VC refers this stanza to women in general, but it should be also applied to courtezans.

crura duae pilae quae eas sustinent :

634. कचा यूकावासा¹ मुखमजिनबद्धास्थिनिचयं
कुचौ² मांसग्रन्थी जठरमपि विष्टादिघटिका³ ।
मलोत्सर्गे⁴ यन्त्रं जघनम्वलायाः क्रमयुगम्⁵
'तदाधारस्थूणे' तदिह किमु रागाय महताम् ? ॥ VC jr II. 15

Their bodies are described as being a smelling mass of bones, wrapped in skin and covered with urine, mucus and other impurities which are smelt at by paramours as by dogs :

635. ⁶मूत्रश्लेष्मादिसंसङ्गं⁹ चर्मनद्धास्थिसंचयम् ।
दुर्गन्धं हि ¹⁰वारस्त्रीणां कामी¹¹ जिघ्रति तु श्ववत् ॥ SB 265 [4909]

and, therefore, men are warned to avoid intercourse with them. Amitagati in AS asks why men have intercourse with courtezans in *quarum ora matulasque homines excreta sicut in latrinas iniciebant* and who kiss anybody irrespective of whether he is from a low family, or eat meat, or drink liquor :

636. किं सुखं लभते मर्त्यः सेवमानः परस्त्रियम् ।
केवलं कर्म बध्नाति श्वभ्रभूम्यादिकारणम् ॥ AS 31. 21.
637. वर्चःसदनवद्यस्या¹² जल्पने जघने तथा ।
निक्षिपन्ति मलं निन्द्यं¹³ निन्दनीया जनाः सदा ॥ Ibid, 22
638. मद्यमांसादिसङ्गस्य या विधाय विडम्बनम् ।
नीचस्यापि मुखं न्यस्ते दीना द्रव्यस्य लोभतः ॥ Ibid, 23
639. तां वेश्यां सेवमानस्य मन्मथाकुलचेतसः ।
तन्मुखं चुम्बतः पुंसः कथं तस्याप्यणुव्रतम् ॥ Ibid, 24
640. ततोऽसौ पण्यरमणी चतुर्थव्रतपालिना ।
यावज्जीवं परित्याज्या जातनिर्घृणमानसा¹⁴ ॥ Ibid, 25

Also Bhartṛhari asks why respectable men kiss the lips of courtezans

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. V. I. वासो | 2. V. I. स्तनौ |
| 3. V. I. °पुटिका, °पिटिका | 4. V. I. °र्गम् |
| 5. V. I. क्रिमियुतं | 6. V. I. °धारा°, धारः |
| 7. V. I. °स्थूणो ; °स्थाणो ; °स्थूतो | |
| 8. मुखं BIS | 9. °शर्का BIS |
| 10. वरस्त्रीणां BIS | 11. कामिनी हन्ति श्वानवत् BIS |
| 12. V. I. °सदन वतस्या, °सदनं यस्यापि, °वत्तस्य | |
| 13. V. I. निन्दाः | 14. V. I. जातिनिर्घृणमानसाः |

(vii)

Attachment to courtezans is not in keeping with the men's duty of protecting their families :

652. क¹ वेशवनितासक्तिः² क कुटुम्बपरिग्रहः³ ।
न हि वानरशावस्य⁴ युक्ता स्यन्दनधुर्यता ॥ BB 18. 101

and, therefore, men should not be attached to courtezans, though they can in some cases take an interest in them :

653. तेनोक्तं गणिकासक्तिः⁵ प्रतिषिद्धा⁶ कुटुम्बिनाम् ।
न तु शोकोपतप्ताया गणिकायाः सभाजनम् ॥ BB 18. 105

but never should associate with them for long, nor with kings, soothsayers, or dependents :

654. सन्यासं नृप-वेश्या-मन्त्रवादोपजीविषु चिरं न सेवेत ॥ BS 1. 55

If they have done so, they should get rid of courtezans as soon as possible, although like pebbles in the shoes, they hurt before one can get rid of them :

655. गणिका नाम पादुकान्तरप्रविष्टा इव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते ॥⁹
RS' Comm. to SM 5. 61-2

(viii)

Although men know that they should shun contact with women (courtezans) since their affection is short-lived and leaves a bad taste :

656. विरमत बुधा योषित्सङ्गात् सुखात्¹⁰ क्षणमङ्गुरात्
कुरुत करुणामैत्रीप्रज्ञा¹¹ वधूजनसंगमम् ।
न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तनमण्डलं¹²
शरणमथवा श्रोणीविम्बं रणन्मणिमेखलम्¹³ ॥¹⁴ BhS' 326

1. V. I. कुवेश

2. V. I. °शक्तिः

3. V. I. कुकुटुम्ब°, परिग्रहः

4. V. I. °सावस्य, °शावस्य

5. V. I. °आशक्तिः

6. V. I. °सिद्धा

7. V. I. सोको°

8. V. I. संन्यासं

9. गणिआ गाम पदुअन्तरप्पविट्ठा विअ लेट्टुआ दुक्खेण अण गिराकरीअदि ।

S'M 5. 61-2

10. V. I. सङ्गसुखात् BIS.

11. मैत्रीकरुणाप्रज्ञा BIS, °प्रज्ञा° BIS.

12. V. I. °मण्डला BIS.

13. °मणि om. BIS.

14. Also in SV 3385. For different readings in BhS' see BhS' p. 127-8.

and that courtezans are degraded, Kṛṣṇa has shown kind feelings towards them :

657. गणिकाजामिलमुख्यानवता भवता वताहमपि ।
सीदन् भवमरुगते करुणामूर्त्ते न सर्वथोपेक्ष्यः ॥ JBh 4. 12

and Vasiṣṭha's mother was a courtesan :

658. 'इन्द्रं वै षण्डमाहुर्मलिनमुडुपतिं माधवं गोपनन्दं
व्यासं मात्सीतनूजं² गतरसमुदधिं पावकं सर्वभक्षम्³ ।
वेश्यापुत्रं वसिष्ठं जनपदवचनैः पाण्डवाश्चान्यजाता
इत्थं⁴ 'संचिन्त्य मह्यं कथय नरपते कस्य दोषा न सन्ति ॥
SB 222 [1110]

659. ख्यातः शक्रो भगाङ्गो⁵ विधुरपि मलिनो माधवो गोपजातो
वेश्यापुत्रो वसिष्ठः सरुजपदयमः सर्वभक्ष्यो हुताशः ।
व्यासो मत्स्योदरीयः सलवण उदधिः पाण्डवा जारजाता
रुद्रः प्रेतास्थिधारी त्रिभुवनवसतां कस्य दोषो न जातः ॥ KPS 13

though generally, sons of courtezans are held to be of bad character, just as traitors are always fearful, boasters are liars, scribes are of ungrateful mind, those born in the house of an open-handed man are avaricious, envious persons are continuously miserable, men subdued by wives are objects of ridicule, old people are soft in speech, stepsons despise their fathers, persons in love are shameless, or people of little earning are vicious :

660. नापुंश्चलीयो⁶ दुःशीलो नाद्रोहो नित्यशङ्कितः ।
नावाचालो मृषाभाषी नाकायस्थः कृतघ्नधीः ॥ KR 4. 90
661. नादातृगृहजो लुब्धो नानीष्यो नित्यदुःखितः ।
नास्त्रीजितः सर्वहास्यो नावृद्धः स्निग्धभाषितः ॥ Ibid 4. 91
662. नानन्यजः पितृद्वेषी⁷ नारागी निरपन्नपः ।
नालुद्रविद्यः पापीयानिति भूतार्थसङ्ग्रहः ॥ Ibid 4. 92

(ix)

Since gods have contact with courtezans, the more so an ordinary man's heart cannot ignore a hazel-eyed girl, even when they know them

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. इन्द्रो वै खण्डम् ⁶ BIS. | 2. मङ्घितनूजं BIS' |
| 3. पावकः सर्वभक्षी BIS. | 4. संचिन्त्यमाहुः BIS. |
| 5. Better भगाङ्गो | 6. °लेयो KR. ed. Stein. |
| 7. पितृदोषी BIS.; पितृद्वेषि KR. ed. Stein. | |

to be unsteady and untruthful :

663. अलमतिचपलत्वात् स्वप्नमायोपमत्वात्
परिणतिविरसत्वात् सङ्गमेनाङ्गनायाः¹ ।

इति यदि शतकृत्वस्तत्त्वमालोचयामः²
स्तदपि न हरिणाक्षीं विस्मरत्यन्तरात्मा ॥³ KP 6. 359

but the more natural behaviour of country-girls is considered as giving more pleasure to paramours than the coquetry of women of the town :

664. न तथा नागरस्त्रीणां विलासा रमयन्ति नः ।
यथा स्वभावमुग्धानि वृत्तानि ग्रामयोषिताम् ॥⁴

Skm. 2. 103, Bhk 2. 15

As a rule, men should have no contact with courtezans, nor widows, nor other persons' wives, but only with their own wives. They should use even ways (their own wives) and not uneven ways (widows), nor hollow ways (other men's wives), nor large highways (courtezans). Therefore it is considered that to renounce intercourse with courtezans and wives of other men, as well to attach oneself to his own wife, is good fortune ; to do the contrary is a misfortune :

665. परस्त्रीगणिकात्यागः सन्तोषो मन्दरोषता⁵ ।
नाति⁶सक्लिश्च दारेषु सुखं दुःखं विपर्ययः ॥ BB 21. 16

The pleasure of the sidelong glances of loving women cannot be compared with the coquetry of courtezans which, like an old blade of grass, is of no use at all :

666. परतरुणीसंभारस्वेहार्पितनयनभागदृष्टस्य ।
वेश्यारचितविलासाः कथिताः पुरतः पुराणतृणकल्पाः ॥ DK 833

In DK we find a series of questions in which Dāmodaragupta asks how one can compare, during intercourse, the natural reactions of loving girls with the premeditated and artificial behaviour of courtezans :

667. क कुशविपाटनजम्भा सहस्रोदितवेदनाचमत्कारः ।
क च दासीरतसङ्गरनिर्दयनखरञ्जतिः प्रीत्यै ॥ Ibid 414

668. क त्रेतानलधूमहोभितनयनाम्बुधौतवदनत्वम् ।
क च गणिकानिर्भर्त्सनशोकभरायातबाष्पसलिलौघः ॥ Ibid 415

1. मेन प्रियायाः Bhs'.

2. °लोक्यामि Bhs'.

3. Also in Bhs' 839, S'P 566; S'S'S' 29, ed. Schoenfeld, Leipzig 1910 p. 33, SRBh 230. 26, SRK 176. 4.

4. T. Aufrecht, *Beitraege zur Kenntniss indischer Dichter*, ZDMG 36, p. 361 sqq. Also in S'S' 2. 21, 3.

5. V. I. °रोषताः, °रोपता, °रोपताः

6. V. I. °सक्लिश्च

669. क वषट्कारध्वानः सत्कर्मविभूषणश्रवणपूरः ।
क च साधारणवनितारतिमणिता¹कर्णनौत्सुक्यम् ॥ DK 416
670. काचार्यप्रतनुलताताडनसङ्क्षोभसम्भवः कम्पः ।
क च कुपितवारललनानिष्ठुरपादप्रहारविषहृत्वम् ॥ Ibid, 417
671. क हरिणचर्मावरणं स्मृतिशास्त्रनिवेदितव्रतं चरतः ।
क च पण्यस्त्रीगात्रस्पृष्टम्वरधारणेषु बहुमानः ॥ Ibid, 418
672. समिधामेव च्छेदनमभ्यस्तं शैशवात् समारभ्य ।
शठवनिताधरखण्डन उत्पन्नं कौशलं कुतो भवतः ॥ Ibid, 419

Therefore, Sundara is asked why he chose a courtesan :

673. शुश्रूषणमेव गुरोः परिशीलितमचलचेतसा सततम् ।
कुटिलमतयो भुजिष्याः कथं त्वयाराधिता निपुणाः² ॥ Ibid, 420
674. आम्नायपाठ एव स्फुटतरपदसौष्टवं तव ख्यातम् ।
प्रकुपितवेश्यानुनये क शिञ्चितं वचनचातुर्यम् ॥ Ibid, 421
675. अथवा किं क्रियतेऽस्मिन्नवदातकुलेऽपि लब्धजन्मानः ।
सदसंस्तुता भवन्ति प्रागुपचितकर्मदोषेण ॥ Ibid, 422
676. त्वयि विनिवेश्य कुटुम्बं परलोकहितार्जनैकविहितास्थः³ ।
स्थास्यामीति समीहितमनुदिवसं तद्विसंवदितम् ॥ Ibid, 423

For men who lose their sight because of sensuality the only remedy is—knowledge of oneself :

677. विषयतिमिरावृताक्षामवटे पततामदृष्टमार्गाणाम् ।
पुंसां गुरुजनवचनद्रव्यशलाकाञ्जनं शरणम् ॥ Ibid, 439

In DK Gunapālita also expresses the conviction that the real house of happiness is one's own wife and the fact that men are fond of courtezans is due to the embodied spirit of the previous life :

678. प्राक्तनकर्मविपाकः क्षुद्रासु शरीरिणां यदासक्तिः ।
आयतनं तु सुखानां संसारभुवां कुलोद्वेगा दाराः ॥ Ibid, 439

because, if men have any griefs, their wives have the same griefs; if men are happy, they also are happy; if men are restless, they also are restless; they are like mirrors of their husbands :

679. निर्विण्णे निर्विण्णा मुदिते मुदिता समाकुलाकुलिते ।
प्रतिबिम्बसमा कान्ता संक्रुद्धे केवलं भीता ॥⁴ Ibid, 440

1. V.L. °रणित°

2. V.L. निपुण

3. V.L. °विहिताशः

4. Also in SV 1263.

they are the best of friends and know how to behave properly during sexual intercourse¹ :

680. याघद्वाञ्छितसुरतव्यायामसहाविरुद्धसंपर्का² ।
चित्ताऽनुवृत्तिकुशला पुण्यवतामेव जायते जाया ॥³ DK 441

1. Hundreds of verses can be found in the Sanskrit literature praising good qualities of wives (e.g. Sītā in RB) which are not quoted here.

2. *संयोग SV

3. Also in SV 1264.

Cf. अदनेरिगिन मगुव, येनुवेरु चनवेरु,
मुदनु तोड मगनि मोहमेरु,
विमुनि श्रिष्ट गुणमु वेश्य ता नेरुगुना VT 2. 193

CHAPTER XII

Paramours Suitable for Courtezans

(i)

Since courtezans are concerned mostly with obtaining money, they have to choose their paramours among men who spend freely. In particular, the paramours should be men who are proud of their wealth, are pleased to displace other lovers, are on good terms with courtiers, are coddled by their fathers, enjoy life, or are easily made amorous :

681. किंच, यस्य धनदर्पः, सपत्नस्पर्धा, विटमेलः, पितृलालित्यं,
भोगित्वं रागित्वं च दृश्यते, तमेव भज ॥¹ PT 136 18-20

or the only sons of rich men, those who lose their fathers when young, sons of merchants, men who are competent in love affairs, physicians of continuously sick ministers, men who are slaves of their passions, men who would like to silence gossips about their impotence, foolish or licentious sons of kings, men who are on good terms with courtiers, paramours of married women, singers, men who have recently won money, foolish scholars, drunkards, stupid men, etc. :

682. एको वित्तवतः सूनुः पितृहीनः सुयौवने ।
मुखे भूभुजि कायस्थः कामिस्पर्धी वणिक्सुतः ॥ KS 5, 63
683. नित्यातुरामात्यवैद्यप्रसिद्धस्य गुरोः सुतः ।
.....प्रच्छन्नकामो जटाधरः² ॥ Ibid, 64
684. नपुंसकप्रवादस्य प्रशमार्थी फलाशनः ।
मत्तो धूर्तसहायश्च राजसूनुर्निरङ्कुशः ॥ Ibid, 65
685. ग्राम्यो घातद्विजसुतः प्राप्तलाभश्च गायनः ।
सद्यः सार्धपतिः प्राप्तः श्रीमान् दैवपरायणः ॥ Ibid, 66
686. गतानुगतिको मूर्खः शास्त्रोन्मादश्च पण्डितः ।
नित्यक्षीबश्च वेश्यानां जङ्गमाः कल्पपादपाः ॥³ Ibid, 67

In particular, fools from rich houses are tools in the hands of swindlers and are but like precious stones on the bangles worn by courtezans on their ankles :

1. Cf. texts 64, 164
2. Similarly VKN 63

2. जाज्यधनः corrupt.

687. धूर्तकरकन्दुकानां वारवधूचरणनूपुरमणीनाम् ।
धनिकगृहोत्पन्नानां मुक्तिर्नास्त्येव मुग्धानाम् ॥ KK 1. 18

Courtezans choose as their paramours passionate and voluptuous rogues addicted to gambling, etc.:

688. रागीति प्रतिपत्तिभूर्वेद इति प्राप्तोऽतिवन्द्यं पदं
श्लाघार्हो व्यसनीति हीनकुल इत्यग्रयः कुटुम्बः स्वयम् ।
मान्यः प्राहृत (?)¹ इत्यहो कितव इत्याप्तश्च किं वाधिकं
सर्वावस्थ इति प्रमाणपुरुषो वेश्याभिरभ्यर्च्यते ॥ JM 31

since women court unworthy men, just as Lakṣmī favours base persons and Sarasvatī people of low family:

689. नीचमाश्रयते लक्ष्मीरकुलीनं² सरस्वती ।
अपात्रं भजते नारी गिरौ वर्षति वासवः ॥ NHJ 2. 155

(ii)

Courtezans should not choose as paramours husbands in love with their wives, because husbands are enemies of courtezans as mendicants are enemies of eager men, as teachers are enemies of idiots, and as the moon is the enemy of thieves :

690. लुब्धानां याचकः शत्रुर्मूर्खाणां³ बोधको रिपुः ।
जारस्त्रीणां पतिः शत्रुश्चौराणां⁴ चन्द्रमा रिपुः ॥⁵ CND 10. 6

Courtezans have to shun also those who are not considered appropriate lovers, particularly *viṭas*, who are well characterized in KK. According to KK *viṭas* are men who spend their wealth and then devote themselves entirely to destroying the wealth of others and who highly praise courtezanship and courtezans :

691. भक्षितनिजबहुविभवाः परविभवक्षपणदीक्षिताः पश्चात् ।
अनिशं वेश्यावेशस्तुतिमुखरमुखा विटाश्चिन्त्याः ॥ KK 9. 39

Courtiers are inappropriate paramours for courtezans because they have not sufficient funds to pay for courtezans' services *meretrices quae nihil quo profiterunt, habebant praeter pudenda, quae venum dabant et quas fortunam maximam putabant* :

692. अस्माकमङ्गमङ्गं पण्योपनतं महाधननिधानम् ।
दासीसुताः किमेते खादन्ति विटाः प्रसंगेन ॥ KS 8. 18

1. Better प्राइन

2. °अकुलेन BIS

3. °मूर्खानां

4. °चोरा° CV

5. Also in CV 10. 6

CHAPTER XIII

On Procuresses, Barbers and Vitas

Procuresses are considered equal to Brahmā, as far as their advice is concerned ; and equal to Viṣṇu, as far as their versatility is concerned ; and equal to Śiva, as far as their destruction of destitute paramours is concerned :

693. वेद्योपदेशविषये चतुराननत्वा-
 न्मायाप्रपञ्चनिचयेन जनार्दनत्वात् ।
 रिक्तप्रसङ्गकलहैरतिभैरवत्वात्
 सर्गस्थितिक्षयविधातृगुणा त्वमेव ॥ KS 4. 11

Courtezans, unable to profit from the advice of procuresses, cannot achieve their aims :

694. उद्धिन्नयौवनमनोहररूपशोभा-
 संभाविताभिनवभोगमनोभवानाम् ।
 एणीदृशां त्वदुपदेशविवर्जितानां
 मातर्भवन्ति नहि नाम समीहितार्थाः ॥ KS 4. 12

for, if courtezans are without procuresses, their paramours become insolent and loose like jackals :

695. व्याघ्रीव कुट्टनी यत्र रङ्गपानामिषैषिणी ।
 नास्ते तत्र प्रगल्भन्ते जम्बुका इव कामुकाः ॥ Ibid, 1. 41

and the courtezans have no peace by day or night :

696. यत्र तत्र निमग्नानां वेश्यानां जननीं विना ।
 सन्ध्योर्दिवसस्यापि मुहूर्त्तार्धस्य न क्षणः ॥ Ibid, 42

while swindlers (gamblers) refuse to leave their houses and lie like cats near the stove in winter-time :

697. न भवत्येव धूर्तस्य वेश्यावेश्मन्यमातृके ।
 चुल्लीसुप्तस्य हेमन्ते मार्जारस्येव निर्गमः ॥ Ibid, 43

Also *viṭas* occupy courtezans' houses and refuse to pay them even for expenses :

698. प्रविष्टा कुट्टनीहीनगृहं क्षीणपटा विटाः ।
 गाथा पठन्ति गायन्ति व्ययद्रविणमर्थिताः ॥ Ibid, 44

It is evident that courtezans without procuresses are exploited by *viṭas* and servants :

699. अकण्टका पुष्पमही वेशयोषिदमातृका ।
मन्त्रिहीना च राज्यश्रीर्भुज्यते विटचेटकैः ॥ KS 1. 45

and, therefore, have to find, as soon as possible, procuresses who would take care of them :

700. तस्मान्मानिनि कापि हेमकुसुमारामोच्चयाय त्वया
माता तावदनेककूटकुटिला काचित् समन्विष्यताम् ।
एताः सुभ्रु भवन्ति यौवनभरारम्भे विजृम्भामुद्यो
वेश्यानां हि नियोगिनामिव शरत्काले घनाः संपदः ॥ Ibid, 49

Often courtezans ask procuresses to take them under their protection and to declare them their daughters :

701. तस्माद्भजस्व परिकल्पितपुत्रिकां मां
भक्तामनन्यशरणां शरणां¹ प्रपन्नान् ।
आत्मार्पणप्रणयिनां नवदर्शनेऽपि
जात्यैव पेशलघियः सदया भवन्ति ॥ Ibid, 4. 13

Procuresses not only give their daughters advice, look after their houses, cash money, maintain order among their paramours, but also stand before their daughters' doors to receive fees :

702. द्वाराग्रदत्तकर्णासु ग्रहणग्रहणेप्सया ।
कुट्टनीषु तृणापातेऽप्युन्मुखीषु मुहुर्मुहुः ॥ Ibid, 3. 11

(ii)

They are *gurus* for their daughters, as also are barbers for all courtezans :

703. सा हर्म्यशिखरारूढा कदाचिद् गणिकागुरुम् ।
कामिनां नर्मसुहृदं ददर्श पथि नापितम् ॥ Ibid, 1. 8

(iii)

On the other hand, courtiers are important to procuresses, since through them their daughters can find good clients. Therefore, the following Kaṅkāli's song is understandable :

704. ततः प्रविश्य कङ्काली गृहीतोच्चतरासना ।
रञ्जनाय पुरश्चक्रे विटानां कपटस्तुतिम् ॥ Ibid, 7. 25
705. घन्योऽयं बालकः श्रीमान् भवद्भिर्यस्य सङ्गतिः ।
युष्मत्परिचयः पुण्यपरिपाकेन लभ्यते ॥ Ibid, 26
706. शिशुरप्ययमस्माकं कामुकोऽभिमतः परम् ।
बाल एव सहस्रांशुः कमलिन्या विकासकृत् ॥ Ibid, 27

CHAPTER XIV

On Courtezans in Love

(i)

Although courtezans do all in their power to earn money, which is considered their only aim in life, they are also women and, like all women, sometimes feel the need for real love¹ :

707. तत्स्वरूपमिदं प्रोक्तं² कैश्चिद्भूमो वयं पुनः ।
 'बलवत्यानया' 'युक्ता' 'तासामप्यनुरागिताम्'³ ॥ RST 1. 1-1
708. शृङ्गाराभास⁷ एव स्याद् यदि ता रागवर्जिताः⁸ ।
 तद्व्यापारो⁹ ऽथ वा तासां स्मरः किं भक्षितो¹⁰ बकैः ॥¹¹ Ibid 122

They too can fall in love, experience passion, be kind and filled with purity and bashfulness, even though they are wicked :

709. येन¹² स्नेहः क्रोधः शास्त्र्यं दाक्षिण्यमार्जवं व्रीडा ।
 एतानि सन्ति तास्वपि जीवद्धर्मोपनीतानि ॥ DK 172

When Devadattā's procuress reproaches her for having fallen in love with Mūladeva, despite the fact that the rich merchant's son Ayala has tried to gain her favour, she replies in Māhārāṣṭri that she is devoted not exclusively to money but also to the excellent qualities of Mūladeva, whom she loves :

710. नाहम्, अम्ब, एगन्तेण घणाणुरागिणी, गुणेषु चेव मे
 पडिवन्धो ॥ AEM 58. 33-4

1. We very often find in Sanskrit literature examples of courtezans' who left their rich and powerful paramours (kings) for those with whom they were really in love, (robbers) e.g. in KK 4, S'V 13, etc.

2. V. I. कश्चि°	3. V. I. बलवत्यानया, वर्यायत्यानया (°द्या)
4. V. I. युक्ता नासा°	5. V. I. तस्यामप्य°
6. V. I. °रागिता	7. V. I. शृङ्गारभाव
8. V. I. तां रागवर्जितां, रागवर्जिता	9. V. I. न व्यापारो
10. V. I. बकैः	11. Cf. RST 1. 123 sqq.
12. V. I. यत्र	

and Vasantasenā in S'M and BhC says that a courtesan who sets her heart on a poor man is blameless in the eyes of the world¹:

711. अतिदरिद्रपुरुषसङ्गा गणिका अवचनीया भवति ॥²

Comm. to BhC 2. 48-9

712. अत एव काम्यते, दरिद्रपुरुषसङ्क्रान्तमनाः खलु गणिका
लोकेऽवचनीया भवति ॥³

SA to S'M 2. 56-7

and when Samsthānaka offers to Vasantasenā her gold saying :

“I'll give you gold, I'll call you sweet;
My turbaned head adores your feet.
Why not love me, my clean-toothed girl ?
Why worship such a pauper churl (Cārudatta) ?⁴” :

713. सुवर्णकं ददामि, प्रियं वदामि, पतामि शीर्षेण सवेष्टनेन ।

तथापि मां नेच्छसि शुद्धदन्ति ! किं सेवकं कष्टमया मनुष्याः ॥⁵

SA to S'M 8. 31

she replies :

‘O base and vile ! O wretch ! What more ?
Why tempt me now with gold and power ?
The honey-loving bees adore
The pure and stainless lotus flower.
Though poverty may strike a good man low,
Peculiar honour waits upon his woe;
And't is the glory of a courtesan
To set her love upon an honest man⁶’ :

714. खलचरितं निकृष्ट जातदोषः कथमिह मां परिलोभसे धनेन ।

सुचरितचरितं विशुद्धदेहं न हि कमलं मधुपाः परित्यजन्ति ॥

S'M 8. 32

715. यत्नेन सेवितव्यः पुरुषः कुलशीलवान् दरिद्रोऽपि ।

शोभा हि पणखीणां⁷ सदृशजनसमाश्रयः कामः ॥

S'M 8. 33

1. That is the very reason why she loves him in S'M (*ganika* in BhC)

2. अतिदरिद्रपुरुषसङ्गा गणिका अवचनीया होइ । BhC 2. 47-8

3. अदो जेव(जेव) कामीअदि; दलिद्रपुरिससङ्क्रान्तमणा खलु गणिका लोए अवचनीया भोदि । S'M 2. 56-7

4. Translated by A.W. Ryder in HOS 9, p. 124

5. सुवर्णकं देमि, प्रियं वदेमि, पतामि शीर्षेण सवेष्टनेण ।

तथा वि मं नेच्छसि शुद्धदन्ति ! किं सेवकं कष्टमया मनुष्याः ॥ S'M 8. 31

6. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9, p. 124

7. V / पणखीणां

However, this is unusual, since only women who belong to higher society are happy when they are looked at with long side-glances full of love, while courtezans are happy when they have necklaces, diamonds and golden ornaments :

716. हारहीरकहिरण्यभूषणैस्तोषमेति गणिका धनैषिणी ।
प्रेमकोमलकटाक्षवीक्षितैरेव जीवति कुलाङ्गनाजनः ॥¹ SRK 105. 5

(ii)

Courtezans who fall in love are honestly enamoured :

717. एषापि मदनायत्ता कापि सत्यानुरागिणी । VS 111 h

and then even the gaining of money is of no importance to them, since taking money from someone with whom they are in love does not make them happy :

718. नो धनलाभो लाभो लाभः खलु वल्लभेन संयोगः ।
अक्षिगतादर्थार्प्तिर्न भवति मनसः प्रसादाय ॥ DK 535

719. गाढानुरागभिन्नं तारुण्यसुखामृतेन संसिक्लम् ।
न भजति सहृदयहृदयं विभवार्यनसंभवा चिन्ता² ॥ Ibid, 536

A courtesan considers it her greatest remuneration when the man whom she loves takes her on his lap and gives her some betel leaves :

720. लाभः स एव परमः पर्याप्तं तेन तृप्तास्मि ।
विनिवेश्य यदुत्सङ्गे निक्षिपति मुखे स ताम्बूलम् ॥ Ibid, 537

and considers that nothing can make her happier than, if after intercourse he wipes sweat from her face and puts his head on her breasts :

721. सुरतश्रमवारिकणान् परिमार्ष्टि निजांशुकेन गात्रेषु ।
यदुरसि निधाय वञ्जस्तस्य³ न मूल्यं वसुन्धरा सकला ॥ Ibid, 538

If the man is in love with her, has no more passion for his own wife and looks only after her, she feels that she overshadowed all the other courtezans, particularly if she had already had intercourse with many men :

722. शिथिलितनिजदाररतिर्मयि सक्लमना अनन्यकर्तव्यः ।
यदसौ जितनलरूपस्तिरस्कृतं तेन गाणिक्यम् ॥ Ibid, 539

723. बहुकुसुमरसास्वादं कुर्वाणा मधुकरीव विधियोगात्⁴ ।
ईदृक्पुरुषविशेषं लभते खलु येन भवति कृतकृत्या ॥ Ibid, 540

1. Also in SRBh 1929, 371. 7; Rasikajivana 873

2. However contrary to this statement we read in S'ts that courtezans, even if they love a man, they deceive him because of their avarice.

वेसा वि रमन्ति जगं पित्रं पि वञ्चन्ति अत्यलोहेण ।

ताण गामो वेसाणं अप्पा वि य वल्लहो जाण ॥ S'ts 83. 9-10

3. V. I. सङ्गस्तस्य, विहसस्तस्य, better शीर्षस्तस्य ।

4. V. I. मधुकरी विधिनियोगात्

If courtezans have to leave the men whom they really love, their whole life seems to them of little value :

724. निर्व्याजसमुत्पन्नप्रबलप्रेमाभिभूतहृदयानाम् ।

दयितविरहाक्षमाणां गणिकानां दणसमाः प्राणाः ॥ DK 173

because once knowing love, they feel it much more, than if they had never known it. Courtezans are compared with bees passing by beautiful flowers that they had never visited, but find it painful to bypass less beautiful flowers that they had tasted once :

725. विकसितसुरभिमनोहरसंस्थानं कुसुममप्राप्तम् ।

न करोति तथा पीडामास्वादितविच्युतिं यथा भृङ्गः¹ ॥ DK 505

(iii)

Courtezans in love are particularly unhappy since they understand that their love cannot be compared by their paramours to the love of other women. This thought is expressed in DK, where a loving courtesan bids farewell to her paramour, complaining that she was born of a low family, that she depends on selling up her body and that she lives on her beauty, and says :

726. अविशुद्धकुलोत्पन्ना देहार्पणजीविका शठाचरणा ।

काहं रूपाजीवा क भवन्तः श्लाघनीयजन्मगुणाः ॥ DK 446

Courtezans are also made unhappy by the feeling that, because of their reproachable occupation, it is difficult for them to find men who would fall in love with them :

727. वेतनलाभाद् बहवः सेव्यन्ते सौष्ठवेन पञ्चजनाः ।

विश्राम्यति यत्र मनः स तु दुष्प्रापः सहस्रेषु ॥ DK 695

(iv)

They complain about their occupation and consider it despicable, since they have to earn money and not to look after men whom they love :

728. जीव्यत एव कथञ्चिद् धिग्वृत्तिमिमां महद्भिरवगीताम् ।

विजहाति यन्न गणिका तद्वाञ्छितरमणलाभलोभेन ॥ DK 698

On the other hand other courtezans who do not know what love means also feel unhappy and complain of being unable to attain genuine satisfaction even if they offer their body for sale as a merchandise :

729. मातः किं विदधामो हतधातुर्वामताभियोगेन ।

नासादयाम दृश्यं निजतनुपत्यप्रसारकेणापि ॥ DK 41

For those whose profession is to give pleasure to others, such as astrologers, courtezans, physicians etc., it is like dying every day; they

have a difficult life :

730. कष्टं जीवति गणको गणिका कथकश्च¹ सेवको वैद्यः ।
दिवसे दिवसे मरणं परजनमनोरञ्जनी² वृत्तिः ॥ SB 33 [1598]³

the more so as one of their duties is to run errands :

731. न च त्वदीयमेवेदं वचः संभावयत्यसौ ।
परसंदेशहारी हि प्रतीतो गणिकाजनः ॥ BB 28. 29

But these are not the only reasons for which their occupation is held to be very difficult and dangerous. Girls through whose help one gains livelihood are lost, in the same way as a burnt offering is lost in a fire that does not glow :

732. अदीप्तेऽग्नौ⁴ हतो होमो हता भुक्तिरसाक्षिका ।
उपजीव्या हता कन्या स्वार्थे पाकक्रिया हता ॥⁵ CTP 371

In S'M Samsthānaka mournfully tells Vasantasenā not to be reborn as a courtesan, but :

"When thou, sweet maid art born again,
Be not a courtesan reborn,
But in a house which sinless men,
And virtuous, and good adorn⁶ " :

733. अन्यस्यामपि जातौ⁷ मा वेश्या भूस्त्वं हि सुन्दरि ।
⁸चारित्र्यगुणसंपन्ने जायेथा⁹ विमले कुले ॥ S'M 8. 43

According to the Jainist HK, in their present existence they feel pleasure in rich intercourse with various men, but in their next existence they will be confined to hell :

734. इहास्मिन् जन्मन्यस्या वेश्यायाः स्वेप्सितपुरुषसंभोगसामग्री-
जनितं सुखमस्ति । तत्र परस्मिन् जन्मनि नरकगतित्वेन सुखं
नास्तीत्येको भङ्गः ॥ HK 212. 1

1. Tr. °गण° गणि° SRK; ऽपिराज° SRK 2. V. I. परजनमनोरञ्जनो; परस्य °SRK.
3. Also quoted in SRK 105. 2 (Sabbhātraṅga). 4. V. I. अदीप्तग्नौ CV
5. Also in CV, [BIS 7441]
6. Translated by A. W. Ryder in HOS 9, p. 128
7. V. I. अन्यमिति जातौ त्वं 8. V. I. चारित्र°
9. V. I. जायेथा

APPENDIX

Similes and Metaphors

The Sanskrit literature is full of similes and metaphors; this is especially true of Sanskrit aphorisms and maxims, and particularly, of those relating to courtezanship¹.

1. We have seen from the perusal of the texts that courtezans are often compared to various persons, objects, conceptions, abstract ideas, etc. :—

Kings

The most frequently made comparisons of courtezans are those with kings or with the state policy. Both kings and courtezans are considered dangerous persons but kings are considered as being worse than courtezans. Ten courtezans are equal to one king². Both kings and courtezans sin and say : “It is a sin to even harbour a thought on ‘that’ and they commit ‘that’ ”³. Both kings and courtezans do not apprehend sufferings of other people⁴. They depend on trapping men and both live on them as fish live on fish⁵. Both kings and courtezans look for advantage and shun connections with poor people⁶. Kings, or the state policy and courtezans are unstable and unsteady;⁷ they are false and true, harsh and pleasant, cruel and merciful, covetous and liberal, prodigal and avaricious; all have manifold appearances⁸. Both kings and courtezans enjoy illicit pleasure⁹, with both one cannot make friends¹⁰, nor do business¹¹. No one can have confidence in either¹². Both greedy kings and ugly courtezans are the laughing-stock of everybody, as are stupid Brahmans, poor men in love and others¹³.

1. In VKAK, where the theory of similes is explained, the following example of a “hint” is given :

ऐन्द्रं धनुः पाण्डुपयोधरेण शरद्वानार्द्रनखक्षताभम् ।

प्रसादयन्ति सकलङ्कमिन्दुं तापं रवेरभ्यधिकं चकार ॥ VKAK ad 4. 3, 27

In explaining this *śloka* Vāmana states that autumn is like a courtezan, the moon like the favoured lover, and the sun like his rival :

अत्र शरद् वेश्या इन्दुः नायकमिव । रवेः प्रतिनायकस्येवेत्युपमानानि

गमयन्त इति ॥ VKAK ad 4. 3, 27

2. Cf. texts 563, 604

3. Cf. text 476

4. Cf. text 541

5. Cf. texts 74, 245—7

6. Cf. text 56

7. Cf. text 436

8. Cf. texts 437—43, 473

9. Cf. text 449

10. Cf. texts 534—5

Village-mayor, Other officials

Other aphorisms contain comparisons with village-mayors or other officials. Thus, both courtezans and village-mayors do not take notice of sufferings of neighbours¹ and are tormenting others², while officials and courtezans expect to have gathered great wealth when they become old, since they collect money their whole life³ and are deceitful⁴.

Scribes

Both courtezans and scribes (members of the Kāyastha caste) cause damage and are dangerous, so that where they dwell, not even rogues are born⁵.

Women

Courtezans are sometimes compared with women in general; both are considered to be light-minded, unchaste, sinful, dishonest, heartless, roots of all faults; both are to be shunned⁶ and cannot be trusted⁷.

On the other hand many aphorisms say the contrary and state that affection given by courtezans cannot be compared with that of other women, being of much greater value⁸.

Children, Beggars, Bhikṣus

In an analogy between courtezans and children it is stated that neither take notice of the sufferings of their neighbours⁹. The same is repeated in an analogy between courtezans and beggars (*yācaka*); beggars also, like courtezans, torment others¹⁰. As far as *bhikṣus* are concerned, both courtezans and *bhikṣus* cause damage and are dangerous, so that where they dwell not even rogues are born¹¹. With neither can one make friends¹²; both watch the whole night and the whole day with snares for people to give them money, since they subside on people as fish do on other fish¹³.

Ascetics

In order to gain money, courtezans and ascetics, as well as hermits, are equally disposed towards old and young, towards people of low or good family, and towards sick and healthy persons¹⁴.

Thieves, Robbers, Swindlers

We find many similes drawn between thieves, robbers and swindlers on one side and courtezans on the other, since theft and whoredom are considered

1. Cf. text 541

2. Cf. texts 539, 540

3. Cf. text 700

4. Cf. text 472

5. Cf. text 547

6. Cf. texts 522 sqq.

7. Cf. texts 35—42, 470, 471, 496—538, 618, 621, 646, 647

8. Cf. texts 664—80

9. Cf. text 541

10. Cf. texts 539, 540

11. Cf. text 547

12. Cf. texts 534—5

13. Cf. texts 245—7

14. Cf. texts 351—8

to be alike in the world¹; thieves and courtezans are sent to earth by fate, since they are skilled in bringing all sufferings² of which they cannot take any notice³. Both courtezans and thieves are full of falsehood⁴, cause damage and are dangerous so that where they dwell not even rogues are born⁵; they watch night and day with snares for people to give them money, since they live on people as fish live on other fish⁶.

Wise persons, Merchants, Gamblers, Adulterers, Selfish persons, Physicians, Pimps, Astrologers.

The same analogy refers also to wise persons and merchants⁷. The latter are considered just as enemies, deceivers, timid or passionate, ungrateful people, boasters, mad persons, thieves, gamblers, adulterers, selfish persons, physicians, and courtezans, as being full of falsehood⁸, while gamblers, keepers of gambling houses, pimps and courtezans are considered as dangerous persons, since they create disorder⁹ and physicians, astrologers and courtezans are considered as having a difficult life¹⁰. Astrologers and courtezans are also known as tormentors of others¹¹.

Goldsmiths, Owners of horses, Dice, Gambling, Eating of meat, Drinking of alcohol, Theft, Adultery, Hunting.

Courtezans, in the same way as goldsmiths, owners of horses, dice, and others are also considered as persons who cannot be trusted¹² and intercourse with them is considered as one of the great sins, in the same way as gambling, eating of meat, drinking of alcohol, hunting, theft or adultery¹³.

Intercourse with courtezans is also considered dangerous because courtezans bewilder the minds of men like strong drink and cut the bodies of men like a knife¹⁴.

Actresses

Courtezans' behaviour is very often compared with acting, and courtezans are compared with actresses or stage-managers. And so, courtezans, like actresses exhibit affection to gain money¹⁵ and pretend affection, love, anger, etc.¹⁶, or use theatrical postures¹⁷, or, since they have been trained on the stage, change their voices¹⁸, or act like stage-managers¹⁹. Both courtezans and actors are also known to cause disorder²⁰.

1. Cf. VT 1. 153a and text 542

3. Cf. text 541

6. Cf. texts 245—7

9. Cf. texts 557—8

12. Cf. HK 200. 7

15. Cf. texts 223—5

18. Cf. text 227

4. Cf. texts 511, 531—3

7. Cf. texts 245—7

10. Cf. text 730

13. Cf. texts 611—2

16. Cf. text 215

19. Cf. text 226

2. Cf. text 259

5. Cf. text 547

8. Cf. texts 511, 531—3

11. Cf. texts 539—40, 542

14. Cf. text 578

17. Cf. texts 210

20. Cf. texts 557—8

Servants, Guests

In other analogies the tears of courtezans are compared with the good behaviour of new servants, with the flattering words of guests or with roguish eloquence, since they delude men¹; the life of servants and courtezans is held difficult².

2. In another group of similes courtezans are compared with animals:—

Cows

We find an aphorism in which courtezans are compared with cows which seek fresh grass as they seek new men³.

Elephants

In another aphorism they are compared with elephants, *cum elephant meretricesque scanderentur et amborum pudenda ferirentur* and are artificial in their love and passion⁴. Those two as well as donkeys, also cause damage and are dangerous and, therefore, where they dwell not even rogues are born⁵.

Tigresses, Serpents

Courtezans are also compared with tigresses, since both cause wounds with their sharp nails, and with serpents, since both bite men⁶.

Cats

Courtezans who are compared with cats, are held to be dangerous so that no one can make friends with them⁷.

Bees

Courtezans are also compared with bees. Courtezans kiss their paramours to suck their wealth, as bees kiss flowers to honey⁸.

Flies, Mosquitoes, Mice, Birds

Courtezans are also compared with flies⁹, mosquitoes¹⁰ and mice¹¹, since all of them torment others, and the latter swindle wealth out of people just as courtezans do¹². They are also compared with birds which peck the tree or men and afterwards leave them bare¹³ and particularly with vultures; both suck out blood from men¹⁴.

Hérons, Fish

Courtezans are known as persons who attract men in order to gain money and, therefore, are compared with herons which catch and eat¹⁵ fish

1. Cf. text 482

4. Cf. text 457

7. Cf. text 534-5

10. Cf. text 540

13. Cf. text 169

2. Cf. text 730

5. Cf. text 547

8. Cf. texts 133, 473, 725

11. Cf. texts 539-40

14. Cf. text 473

3. Cf. text 408-9

6. Cf. text 473, 531-3

9. Cf. texts 539-40

12. Cf. text 473

15. Cf. text 240

or with fish which live on other fish¹.

3. We also find many comparisons between courtezans and nature, or objects of nature :—

Forests, Flowers

Thus, we find aphorisms in which courtezans are compared with forests, since both shine and glitter², or with flowers³, or with flowering trees that grow beside the road and can be picked by anybody⁴. We find also comparisons of courtezans with night-lotus flowers which fade when noon sets in, in the same way as courtezans fade when their paramours leave them⁵, while old courtezans' uselessness is compared with faded flowers, or with cold halls in winter time or with rows of lamps during daytime⁶.

Transitory phenomena

The unsteadiness and fickleness of courtezans is compared with the billows of the sea⁷, morning red sky⁸, glow of the evening sky⁹, flash of lightning¹⁰, charm of rainbow¹¹, strokes on water¹², water on the ground¹³, shadow of a cloud¹⁴, grass fire¹⁵, sound of a chorus song¹⁶, pigment of the extract of a turmentic¹⁷, friendship of a villain¹⁸, or neatness of garments¹⁹.

Fire

Courtezans are also compared with fire, as neither takes notice of the sufferings of their neighbours²⁰, and both are intent on burning others²¹. Courtezans are also compared with the god's flame supported by the fuel of beauty whereby the paramours sacrifice their youth and riches²².

Magnet stones, Stones, Boxes

Courtezans are known to be hard, like stones or diamonds²³, but are also compared with magnet-stones which, though being hard, attract men as magnet-stones attract iron²⁴. Courtezans are also known to be hard like small round boxes which are beautiful from the outside but empty

1. Cf. texts 245—6

2. Cf. text 266. Compare also Catullus 41. 34: *Ut tenax hetaera huc et huc arborem implicat errans.*

3. Cf. text 725

4. Cf. text 344

5. Cf. text 335

6. Cf. text 293

7. Cf. text 441

8. Cf. text 448

9. Cf. text 445

10. Cf. text 442

11. Cf. text 447

12. Cf. text 442

13. Cf. text 446

14. Cf. text 446

15. Cf. text 446

16. Cf. text 447

17. Cf. text 447

18. Cf. text 446

19. Cf. text 442

20. Cf. text 541

21. Cf. text 578

22. Cf. texts 76—7

23. Cf. text 229

24. Cf. text 7

inside¹. They are also compared with pebbles in shoes, since they hurt before they can be removed². Since everyone can have intercourse with them, they are compared with stones of washers³.

Merchandise, Chattel, Highway

For the same reason, in two other similes, they are considered as a chattel or merchandise⁴.

Flame of a lamp

Courtezans are also compared with the twinkling flame of a lamp, since their passion also twinkles, intensifies and declines⁵ or with a flame of a lamp at night in which paramours, blinded by illusion like moths blinded by the light, fall in and are burnt to death⁶.

Lamps, Torches

Since courtezans are known for their greediness, they are also compared with lamps or torches, that have to be moistened with oil (money)⁷.

Balance

They are compared with a scale, the balance of which drops in the direction of those who place more money of it⁸. Frequently, an overweight of a mite makes the entire difference⁹.

Snares, Speech of poets, Poems

In order to gain money courtezans use various tricks and, therefore, are compared with snares in which they catch men¹⁰, or with the speech of poets which charm men¹¹ or with poems¹².

4. Courtezans are sometimes compared with divine agencies :—

Goddesses-of-Fortune and of-Victory

They are also often compared with fortune¹³ or hope, since first they give pleasure, and finally cause misfortune¹⁴ and goddesses of fortune or victory. And so, both goddesses of fortune and courtezans are unstable and unsteady,¹⁵ and look for other men¹⁶, are indifferent¹⁷, do not know what friendship means¹⁸, are sly with strong men, hate stupid men, do not have any affection to learned men, fear heroic people and deride cowards¹⁹, while

1. Cf. text 515

2. Cf. text 655

3. Cf. texts 642—3

4. Cf. texts 729

5. Cf. text 221

6. Cf. text 221

7. Cf. texts 59-60, 146,

8. Cf. text 68

9. Cf. VT 2. 197

10. Cf. text 259

11. Cf. text 23

12. Cf. text 275, 396

13. Cf. text 231

14. Cf. text 627

15. Cf. text 433

16. Cf. : texts 433, sqq.

लक्ष्मीः पुंयोगमाशंसुः कुलदेव कुतूहलात् ।

अन्तिकेऽपि स्थिता पत्युश्छलेनान्यं निरीक्षते ॥ *Bhāṭṭikāvya* 5. 17

17. Cf. text 625

18. Cf. text 625

19. Cf. text 495

goddesses of victory and shrewd courtezans excite the desire of men by displaying a would-be yearning for them, but do not fulfil their wishes.¹

Yama

Courtezans are also compared with Yama. Both are renowned for ignoring the sufferings of neighbours².

5. Finally in S'M Saṁsthānaka calls courtezans dancing girls, eaters of fish, destroyers of their kin, love boxes, clothes-line, maids of sin, etc³.

6. In the similes presented above the courtezans, on account of their specific qualifications, were compared with various people, objects or conceptions. Sanskrit literature uses also for this purpose similes in which the bearer of these qualifications is shifted to the back-ground and emphasis in comparisons is placed primarily on the selected qualifications themselves. Thus, we find similes depicting their unsteadiness, deceitfulness, lack of love, greediness, behaviour towards paramours, etc. as the high-lighted elements of similes.

Unsteadiness, Lack of true love

It is known that courtezans are considered fickle and deceitful; it is impossible to find real love in them for their paramours, just as no one can find thieves free from greed, or modest rogues, or pious story-tellers, or imbeciles full of good qualities, or fools free from vices, or merchants free from deceit, or officials of princes free from corruption, or servants free from their masters⁴.

Just as it is unlikely to find whiteness in collyrium, or steadiness in the hearts of monkeys, or straightness in a bow, or softness in a heap of stones, or sweetness in a *nimba*-fruit, or sweet smell in garlic, so it is unlikely to find true love in courtezans⁵. Just as the god of death is not merciful, a sword is not tender, a snake is not delightful, fire is not cool, wicked persons are not kind-hearted, poison is not healthy, impotents have no desire for sexual intercourse, wanton women have no shame, and just as there is no substance in a vision (dream), wealth is never attached to one person (is not steady), godless men are not pious, just so there is no true love in courtezans for their paramours⁶.

Lack of love towards impoverished paramours

The unsteadiness of courtezans and lack of true love on their part towards their paramours can be better seen in similes describing the courtezans' behaviour towards impoverished paramours. Love or rather natural or inborn hate of courtezans towards their impoverished paramours is compared with inborn hate of buffaloes towards horses, or ichneumons towards snakes, or cats towards mice⁷.

1. Cf. text 257

2. Cf. text 541

3. Cf. text 34

4. Cf. text 463

5. Cf. text 461

6. Cf. texts 462, 464

7. Cf. text 130

Greediness of courtezans

The unsteadiness of courtezans is due to their greediness and their aim to gain money. Therefore, courtezans consider impoverished paramours and not worth a straw. In a simile this uselessness of impoverished paramours for courtezans is compared with the uselessness of disobedient servants for their masters, or uselessness of men with worldly interests for Yogis, or uselessness of lepers for healthy persons, or uselessness of untouchables for Brahmans, or uselessness of sons of female slaves for proud men of good families, or uselessness of beggars for rich bad men¹, while in another simile courtezans are considered to be satisfied with rich-born men, just as Brahmans are considered to be satisfied with gifts, or servants with festivals, or farmers with the sight of clouds, or bad ministers with vices of their princes, or brave men with hundreds of ventures, or hunters with deer, or bards with contributors, or fathers with the first prattle of their sons, or merchants with high profits, or physicians with diseases of others².

Wealth of courtezans' paramours, because of the greediness of courtezans, is considered as the most important attribute of paramours and loss of wealth on their part is considered as the end of their love. This can be seen from a simile, which loss of wealth is considered as the end of love on the part of courtezans just as the real battle-ground is considered as the end of a boastful person who talks about himself, or the birth of a bad son is considered as the end of family, or quarrels are considered as the end of brotherly relations, or Vedic studies are considered as the end of happiness, or the attending of learned meetings is considered as the end for persons who like to talk much, or the offering of vows is considered as the end for a greedy person³.

The aim of courtezans to gain from their paramours as much money as possible is depicted in a simile according to which the acting of courtezans and the depriving of the wealth of their paramours, which ruins wealthy men, is compared with the ruin brought to the paddy-fields by locusts, or with the calamity brought to bamboo-shoots by *ghuṇa*-insects, or with the damage brought to lotus-lakes by elephants in rutting time, or with the damage brought to flower-gardens by hurricanes or with the damage brought to the orb of the moon by Rāhu, or with the disaster brought to the ocean by the sub-aqueous fire⁴.

In order to gain money from their paramours, courtezans sport with rich young men. The satisfaction gained by courtezans from these connections with rich men is compared with the satisfaction gained by ignorant

1. Cf. text 135

2. Cf. text 66

3. Cf. text 134

4. Cf. text 128

people from quarrelling, or by men of fashion from playing with maxims, or by creditors from draining debtors, or by astrologers from outwitting the mob, or by gamblers from gambling with dice, or by the god of death from the existence of living beings, or by rogues from cheating villagers, or by masters from exploiting servants, or by children from amusing themselves with balls.¹

Courtezans' behaviour

Such behaviour of courtezans towards their paramours is considered disastrous just as service to bad master is considered disastrous to servants, or as bad conduct to kings, or pride to notable persons, or anger to ascetics, or enjoyment to Yogis, or heavy food to suffering persons.² Since even a person attached to courtezans is not considered a true lover, just as a crow cannot be considered a bird, or a desert — a place suitable for living, or a bamboo-shoot—a tree, or Rāhu—a planet, or a camel — a vehicle, or a piece of glass — a gem, or a *mṛga* — an elephant, or a servant — a human being³.

It is also held that contact with courtezans, in the long run does not bring pleasure to men, just as one cannot hope to get shade from clouds, or well-doings from wicked people, or growth of self-respect from begging, or fame from misery, or friendship from knavery, or happiness from servitude, or piety from killing living beings, or wealth from gambling⁴.

Therefore, courtezans are considered as the most condemnable creatures just as fools are considered the blindest creatures, or servants the most unhappy ones, or 'consumption'—the most dangerous bodily suffering, or bad son—the most dangerous mental suffering, or death — the greatest fear, or travelling in foreign lands — the greatest hardship, or senses — the greatest enemy to men, or intercourse with another's wife — the greatest disaster to one's long life⁵.

1. Cf. text 67
 3. Cf. text 465
 5. Cf. texts 610 sqq.

2. Cf. text 569
 4. Cf. text 628

ABBREVIATIONS

(Figures quoted after the abbreviation show where the source is quoted in the body of the paper. Figures followed by an asterisk show where the source is quoted in the footnote)

- ADh** = Amitagati, *Dharmaparikṣā*. N. Mironow, Die *Dharmaparikṣā* des Amitagati. Diss Leipzig 1903 :—
520*, 644*
- AEM** = *Ausgewählte Erzählungen aus Hēmacandras Parisiṣṭaparvan*. Deutsch..... von J. Hertel., Leipzig 1908. Sthavirāvali Carita or Parisiṣṭaparvan, being an appendix of the Triṣaṣṭis'alākā Puruṣa Carita by Hemacandra. Ed. by H. Jacobi, Calcutta 1883-91. Bibl. Ind. 96 :—
33*, 70*, 148*, 505*, 516, 520*, 528*, 559, 560, 569, 578, 710.
- AS** = Amitagati's *Subhāṣitasamīdoha*, Sanskrit und Deutsch, herg. von R. Schmidt, Sonderabdruck aus Band LIX und LXI der Z. D. M. G. 1905 und 1907, Leipzig 1908 :—
21, 58, 157, 259, 315, 502, 520, 585, 586, 589, 591, 592, 607, 619, 622-4, 626, 632, 633, 636-40, 644, 646-9.
- BB** = Budhasvāmin, *Bṛhat-kathā Ślokaṣaṅgraha*, texte sanskrit publié pour la première fois avec des notes critiques et explicative et accompagné d'une traduction française par Félix Lacôte, Paris, Imprimerie Nationale 1908-1929 :—
429, 543, 548, 561, 652, 653, 665, 731.
- BBh** = The *Bhojaprabandha* of Ballāla, ed. Kāśināth Pāṇḍuraṅg Parab, 2d ed., Bombay 1904 ; ed. Vāsudeva Lakṣmaṇa Paṇṣīkar, 10th ed., Bombay, 1932 :—
120*, 205-7, 232, 269, 270, 275, 605*.
- BhC** = Bhāsanāṭakacakre *Cūrudattam*. A sanskrit drama in four acts attributed to Bhāsa ; critically edited with Introduction, Notes and Translation by C. R. Devadhar. Second Edition : Revised, Poona 1943, Poona Oriental Series No. 65 :—
48, 60, 75, 125, 132, 190, 227, 265, 344*, 493, 494, 549, 550, 711.
- BhP** = Le *Bhāgavata-Purāṇa*.....traduit et publié par M. Eugène Burnouf, Paris 1840-7 :—
8*, 150, 151, 529*.

- BhR** = *Rasamāñjarī* by Bhānu Bhaṭṭa. With the commentaries Vyañgyārthakaumudī of Ananta Paṇḍit and Prakāśa of Nāgeśa Bhaṭṭa. Edited by Rāma śāstri Tailāṅga. Benares 1904. BenSS 21 : 337.
- BhS'** = The *Epigrams* attributed to Bhartṛhari. Including the three centuries. For the first time collected and critically edited, with principal variants and an introduction by D. D. Kosambi. Bombay 1948. Śiṅghi Jain Series 23 :
29, 76, 91, 120*, 121*, 138*, 148*, 211, 240, 354, 402*, 435, 437*, 514* : 519, 590, 606*, 608*, 611*, 941, 645, 656, 663*.
- BhSN** = The *Nītisataka*, *Sṛṅgārasataka* and *Vairāgyasataka* of Bhartṛhari. Edited with Hindi and English translation... by Purohit Gopi Nath. Bombay 1896 :
253, 440, 473* :
- BIS** = Otto Böhtlingk, *Indische Sprueche*, Zweite vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage, St. Petersburg 1870-3 :
579, 580. Cf. SB and fnn.
- BS** = *Bṛhaspati Sūtra* (Bārhaspatya Arthaśāstram) or the science of politics according to the school of Bṛhaspati. Edited with introduction and English translation by Dr. F. W. Thomas. The Devanagari text prepared from his Edition with introductory remarks and indexes by Pt. Bhagavad Datta. Lahore 1921. PSS 1 : 362, 557*, 654.
- C** = Cāṇakya:—107*, 459*, 460*, 498*, 523* :
- CLT** = *Laghucāṇakyaṃ*. Sentenze di Visnugutte figlio di Cianaco il furbo pubblicate sul codice Galaniano (by E. Teza). Estratto dal tomo XVI degli Annali delle Università Toscane. Pisa 1878 : 498*, 534, 593.
- CND** = *Cāṇakyanītidarpaṇaḥ*. Bhāṣāṭīkā-sahitaḥ. Bhārgava Pustakālaya, Gāyaghāṭa. Benares :
33*, 88*, 106*, 121*, 149, 175, 294, 311, 342, 498, 505, 541, 602, 690.
- CNS** = *Cāṇakya-Nīti-Vyavahāra-Sāra-Saṅgraha*. (Practical, ethical and political maxims of everyday use by Cāṇakya). With a Marathi translation by Govind Sakharām Sardesai. Poona 1940, POS 71 : 107, 338*, 459, 460, 498*, 523*.
- CNS'** = *Cāṇakya-nītisūtra*, in Cāṇakya. Recension de cinq recueils de stances morales. Par Eugène Monseur. Paris 1887 : 588*.

- CS** = *Cāṇakya-s'loka*, in *Cāṇakya*. Recension de cinq recueils de stances morales. Par Eugène Monseur. Paris 1887 : 18, 588*.
- CTP** = M. W. Carr, *A Collection of Telugu Proverbs* together with some Sanskrit proverbs. Madras-London 1868 : 20, 91*, 108*, 300, 302*, 539, 545*, 732.
- CV** = *Srī Vṛdhacāṇākhyā*. Prāraṁbhaḥ Maṁbaīmadhyeṁ Jñānadarapaṇa Chapakhānyānta Chāpilem. Saṁvat 1915 : 149*, 175*, 498*, 505*, 541*, 602*, 690*, 732*,
- CW** = *Ueber 100 Sprueche des Cāṇakya*. A. Weber. Monatsberichte der koen. preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin 1864, 400-30. (Text, translation, commentary) : 107*, 108*, 371, 459*, 460*, 498*,
- DD** = The *Dasakumāracarita* of Daṇḍin with four commentaries. Edited with various readings by Nārāyaṇa Godbole. 14th edition. Publ. by Pāṇḍuraṅga Jāvaji. Bombay 1940 : 7*, 321, 451, 490.
- DhD** = The *Dasarūpa*. A treatise on Hindu dramaturgy by Dhanamjaya. Now first translated from Sanskrit with the text and an introduction and notes by George C. O. Haas. New York 1912. Col. Univ. Indo-Iranian Series 7 : 164, 355.
- DK** = Dāmodaragupta's *Kuṭṭanīmata*, in KM 3 : 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 45, 55, 56, 68, 71, 72, 129, 133, 160, 161, 166, 174, 184, 204, 210, 212, 215, 228, 229, 234, 236, 237, 252, 258, 296, 320, 322, 327 328, 331, 335, 336, 341, 356, 454, 455-58, 466, 470, 471, 481, 512, 515, 625, 666-80, 709, 718-29.
- DKB** = *Ibid.* Gujrāti Press. Bombay 1924 : 162, 163, 173, 222, 721, 729.
- DKD** = Daṇḍin's Poetik. *Kāvyaḍarsa*. Sanskrit und Deutsch. Hersg. von O. Boehtlingk. Leipzig 1890 : 267.
- DV** = Dakṣa (*Dakṣa Smṛti*) quoted in VR : 581, 582.
- GP** = *Garuḍapurāṇam*. Edited by Jivānanda Vidyāsāgara. Calcutta 1890
- HA** = History of Agaddatta in AEM. See AEM
- HK** = Hēma vijaya. *Srikathūratnākaraḥ*, by Śrīhemavijayagaṇi. MS form Jāmnaḡar, Paṇḍit Śrāvaka Hīrālāl Haṁsarāj. 1911 : 1*, 147, 148*, 165, 278, 314, 357, 480, 511, 546, 570, 596, 642, 643, 650. 734.

- HKK** = *Kāvya-kalāpāḥ*. A Sanskrit anthology being a collection of the best 37 smaller poems in the Sanskrit language published by Haridas Hirachand. First Edition. Printed at Ganpal Krishnaji's Press. Bombay 1864 :
148*, 272*, 274*, 577*.
- HKS** = *Kāvya-saṁgraha*. A Sanskrit anthology being a collection of the best smaller poems in the Sanskrit language by Dr. John Heaberlin. Calcutta 1847 :
107*, 121*, 272*, 459*, 460*, 498*, 523*.
- HM** = History of Mūladeva in AEM. See AEM.
- HP** = *Priyadarsikā*. A Sanskrit drama by Harṣa. Translated into English by G. K. Narian, A. V. William Jackson and Charles J. Ogden with an introduction and notes by the two latter together with the text in transliteration. New York 1923. Col. Univ. Indo-Iranian Series 10 :
271.
- HPP** = Hemacandra's *Parisīṣṭa-parvan*. See AEM.
70, 277, Cf. AEM.
- HY** = Hemacandra's *Yogasāstra*. Translated into German by E. Windisch in ZDMG 28. Cf. ADh :
520*, 644*.
- JBh** = Le *Bhāmīni-vilāsa* du Pandit Jagannātha. Texte sanscrit avec une traduction et des notes per Abel Bergaigne. Paris 1872. Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études, Sciences Philologiques et Historiques, 9 :
657
- JDh** = Jyotirīśvara's *Dhūrtasamāgama* in Anthologia Sanscritica glossario instructa. In usum scholarum edidit Christianus Lassen. Bonnæ ad Rhenum, 1838 :
544
- JM** = Jalhana's *Mugdhopadesa* in KM 8 :
30, 31, 35-8, 43, 44, 49, 66, 67, 127, 128, 130, 134, 135, 140-44, 158, 176, 178, 216-21, 461-65, 566, 569, 571-4, 576, 595, 613-8, 628, 629, 688.
- KA** = The *Alaṁkārasaekhara* of Keśavamiśra. Edited by Paṇḍit Śivadatta and Kāśināth Pāṇḍuraṅg Parab. Bombay, 1895 KML 65*
- KAr** = *Kauṭīliyam Arthasāstram*. Revised and edited by Dr. R. Shama Sastry. Mysore 1924. Oriental Library Publications. Sanskrit

Series No. 37/64 :

557*.

- KD** = Kṣemendra's *Daspadalanu* in KM 6 :
124, 276, 474, 475.
- KK** = Kṣemendra's *Katāvilāsa* in KM 1 :
51, 52, 192-201, 214, 308, 312, 339, 358, 434, 488, 489, 492, 503,
504, 522, 584, 600, 627.
- KM** = *Kāvyamālā*. If followed by an arabic figure : A collection of
old rare Sanskrit Kāvya, Nātakas, Champūs, Bhāṣas, Prahasanas,
Chandas, Alaṅkāras etc. Edited by Paṇḍit Durgāprasād and
Kāśīnāth Pāṇḍuraṅg Parab, Bombay. Parts 1-14.
If followed by a Roman figure : Published Pāṇḍuraṅg Jāwaji,
Bombay (general Series).
- KN** = *Kāmandakīyanītisāraḥ*. (The Nītisāra, or the elements of polity
by Kāmandaki) with a commentary compiled and edited by Paṇḍita
Rāmanārāyaṇa Vidyāratna, Jagannohana Tarkālaṅkāra and
Kāmākhyānātha Tarkabāgīśa. The text edited by Rājendralāla
Mitra. Calcutta 1861-4. Bibl. Ind. 4 :
154.
- KP** = *Kāvyaṣṭakūṣa*. A treatise on poetry and rhetoric by Mammaṣa
Āchārya. Edited by Śrīnāthhūrāma Paṇḍita. Calcutta 1922.
29*, 47, 521, 663.
- KPS** = Kavibhaṭṭakṛtā's *Padyasaṅgraha* in HKS :
626.
- KR** = (1) Kalhaṇa's *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, histoire des rois du Kachmir, tome I ;
texte sanscrit des six premiers livres et notes, trad. et commentée par
M.A. Troyer. Paris 1840. (2) Kalhaṇa's *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, or chronicle
of the kings of Kashmir. Edited by M.A. Stein. Vol. I. Sanskrit
text with critical notes. Bombay-Leipzig 1892 :
117, 183, 213, 231, 257, 447, 449, 472, 476, 491, 511*, 552-6, 630,
660-2.
- KR** = *Kavitāmṛtakūṣa*. A choice collection of Sanskrit couplets. With
a translation in Bengalee. Calcutta 1828 :
447.
- KS** = Kṣemendra's *Samayamātṛkā* in KM X :
6, 13, 16, 23, 28, 46, 57, 74, 82-5, 94-100, 118, 119, 136, 139, 145,
146, 156, 171, 172, 177, 186-9, 191, 203, 230, 239, 240, 248-51, 254-6,
266, 279-86, 288-93, 295, 297, 299, 303, 304, 316, 324-6, 329, 330,
332-4, 349, 414, 484-6, 496, 497, 499, 500, 510, 537, 682-6, 692-706.

- MBh** The *Mañubhārata*, Calcutta 1834-39:
38, 202*, 243, 244, 359*. 370, 372-75, 377-9, 495*, 524*, 529*, 536,
557*, 558, 602*, 651.
- Medh** = See MS.
- MP** = *Prabandhacintāmaṇi* of Merutuṅgācārya. Critically edited in
the original Sanskrit with variants ; supplements or similar
prabandhas ; corresponding epigraphical records and references in
the other works.....by Jinavijaya Muni. S'āntiniketan 1933.
Sīṅghī Jaina Series :
605*.
- MS** = *Manusmṛiti* with the *Manubhāṣya* of Medhātithi (Medh.). Edited
with the help of several manuscripts by Mah. Gaṅgānātha Jhā.
Calcutta. 1932-9, Bibl. Ind. 256 :
417* ; 529* : 557*, 563, 564.
- MSJ** = *Mānavadharmasūtra*. The Code of Manu. Original Sanskrit
text critically edited according to standard Sanskrit commentaries.
with critical notes by J. Jolly, London 1887 :
563*.
- MS'** = The *Sisupālavadha* of Māgha with the commentary of Mailinātha.
Edited by Mah. Paṇḍit Durgāprasād and Paṇḍit Sivadatta.
Eleventh edition, Bombay 1940 :
167, 168.
- NA** = The *Alaṅkāramahodadhī* of Narendraprabhasūri. Ed. by L. B
Gandhi, Baroda 1942 Gaekwar's OS. 45 :
29*.
- ND** = Śrīnīlaratnaśarman's *Dampatīśikṣānāmako granthaḥ* Śrīrāmapure-
Mudrāyantrālaye Mudrita, Hāila. Sana 1847 :
77*, 169*, 538*.
- NH** = The *Hitopadesa* of Nārāyaṇa. Edited with a Sanskrit commentary,
translation and notes in English by M. R. Kāle. Fifth edition.
Bombay 1924 :
9, 88*, 123, 230, 437*, 438, 498*, 598*, 604.
- NHJ** = *Hitopadesa*. The Sanskrit text, with a grammatical analysis.
alphabetically arranged by Francis Johnson. London 1847 :
33, 92, 104, 106, 113, 120*, 138, 338, 569, 402, 437*, 438*, 498*,
523*, 598*, 604*, 689.
- NHP** = *Hitopadesa* by Nārāyaṇa. Edited by Peter Peterson. Bombay
1887. BSS 33 :
92*, 104*, 106*, 120*, 371*, 437*, 438, 498*, 598*.

- NES** = *Hitopadesas*, id est institutio salutarisk. Textum codd. mass. collatis recensuerunt, interpretationem latinam et annotationes criticas adiecerunt Augustus Guilelmus a Schlegel et Christianus Lassen. Bonnae and Rhenum 1829 :
123*, 138*, 245*, 369*, 451*, 519*, 598*, 604*.
- NK** = *Kāvyaśaṅgrahaḥ*. Prācīnapaṇḍitakṛta-katipaya-ṭikā-sametaḥ. Ed. by Dīnanātha Nyāya-ratna. Calcutta (1869) :
148*, 272*, 274*, 577*.
- NP** = The *Nāradaṣaṅkarātra*, (Pañcarātra). Ed. by Rev. K. M. Banerjee. Calcutta 1865. Bibl. Ind. 38 :
107*, 393*, 402*, 404-407, 417-27, 442, 469, 551.
- NPH** = *Pañcaratnam*, in HKS 3 :
274*.
- NR** = *Nīratnam*, in HKS. 502 :
121*.
- NSK** = *The Neeti Sunkhulun*, or Collection of the Sanskrit S'lokas of enlightened munies, with a translation in English by Maharaj Kalee Krishan Bahadur of Shobabazar. Serampore Press 1831 :
148*, 459*, 460*, 498*.
- NS'** = *Nītiśāstra*, in Telugu characters in BIS.
126, 529*.
- PP** = The *Panchatantra*. Text of Pūrṇabhadra. Critical introduction and list of variants by Dr. Johannes Hertel. Cambridge, Mass. 1912. Hos 12 :
33*, 87, 92*, 108*, 109, 111*, 116*, 120*, 152, 155, 175*, 245-247, 310, 359, 368, 393, 402*, 430, 431, 437, 482, 508, 514, 516*, 519*, 523*, 526, 597, 601, 606*.
- PPS** = *Purāṭanaṣṭraṇḍhasaṅgraha*. A collection of many old pra-bandhas similar and analogous to the matter in the Prabandha-cintāmaṇi by Jinavijaya Muni. Calcutta 1936. Singhi Jaina Series 2: 605*.
- PRE** = The *Panchatantra* reconstructed. An attempt to establish the lost original Sanskrit text of the most famous of Indian story-collections on the basis of the principal extant versions by Franklin Edgerton, Vol. 1. Text and critical apparatus. New Haven 1924. American Oriental Series 2 :
88*, 92*, 120*, 175*, 437*.
- PT** = The *Panchatantra*. A collection of ancient Hindu tales in its oldest recension, the Kashmirian, entitled Tantrākhyāyikā. The

Original Sanskrit Text, *editio minor*, Reprinted from the critical *editio major* which was made for the Koenigliche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Goettingen by Dr. Johannes Hertel. Cambridge, Mass. 1915. HOS 15.

79-81, 120*, 287, 305, 306, 323, 437*, 681.

Pts = *Pañcatantra* (*textus simplicior*). Edited with notes by F. Kielhorn (vol. 1); by Dr. G. Buehler (vol. 2-3), Bombay 1891-6 : 33*, 87*, 98*, 92*, 108*, 109*, 111*, 114*, 116*, 120*, 121*, 152*, 155*, 170*, 202, 209, 242*, 245*-247*, 310*, 312*, 342*, 343*, 359*, 368, 393*, 402*, 430*, 431*, 437*, 441*, 482*, 514*, 516*, 517, 519*, 523*, 526*, 597*, 601*, 606*, 608*.

PtsK = *Pantschatantrum* (*textus simplicior*) sive quinquepatjitum de moribus Expones. Ex codicibus manuscripts edidit Commentaris Criticis auxit Io. Godofr. Ludov. Kosegarten. Pars prima. Textum Sanscriticum simpliciore tenens. Bonnae and Rhenum 1848 :

87*, 88*, 92*, 108*, 109*, 111*, 114*, 116*, 121*, 148, 152*, 155*, 170*, 242*, 245*-247*, 310*, 313*, 342*, 359*, 368*, 393*, 402*, 430*, 431*, 441*, 482*, 514*, 516*, 517*-519*, 526*, 597*, 601*, 606*, 608*.

PW = *Prasaṅgābharāṇa* quoted by Weber in ZDMG 19. 332 (BIS) 91*, 437*, 577*.

RB = *S'rivālmiki Rāmāyaṇa*. Mumbayyān. Seṣaṁ Gopāla Nārāyaṇa Prabhr̥ti. Maṇḍalasya Mudrāyaṁtre Samāptim nītam 1891 : 88*, 89, 122, 137, 366, 478.

RBh = *Rāmabhadra* in BhS'N. See BhS'N.

RG = *Rāmāyaṇa*. Ed. by A. W. von Schlegel and Gorresio (Kāṇḍa 1-6) (for Gorresio, BIS) : 90, 359*.

RK = The *Kāvyaālankāra* of Rudraṭa with the commentary of Namisādhū. Edited by Paṇḍita Durgāprasāda and Kāś'īnātha Pāṇḍuraṅga Paraba. Bombay 1886. KM. II. : 159, 340.

RS = Rāmamaya S'arimma's commentary on S'M Cf. S'M.

RST Rudraṭa's *S'ṛṅgaratilaka* (and Ruyyaka's *Sahrdayalīlā*) KM. II With an introduction and notes. Edited by Dr. R. Pischel. Kie 1886 :

17, 25, 180, 181, 182, 208, 452, 467, 575, 707, 708.

RR = S'ri-Rāmacandra's *Rasikarañjanam* (Rāmacandra's Ergoetzen

Stuttgart 1896. K. M 4 (PP 96-148):

5, 12, 15, 22, 26, 27.

RV = Rāmāyaṇa in VR. 350

SA = The *Suvarṇālaṅkāraṇa* of Lalla Dikṣit. Commentary on S'M. Cf. S'M.

SB = *Subhāṣitāraṇava* quoted in BIS :
8*, 19, 24, 33*, 88*, 91*, 110. 121*, 138*, 148*, 211*, 268,
273*, 278*, 310*, 369, 402*, 428*, 432*, 443, 446*, 505*, 514*,
519*, 524, 535, 541*, 568, 596*, 612*, 631, 635, 641*, 656, 730.

SK = (Sūtrakṭāṅgaṇikā) *Srīsūyagaḍḍṅa-sūtra*. With two commentaries and a Gujarati paraphrase by Sādhurātna Pāśavandra. Bombay 1880 :
309*.

SKD = *Sabdakalpadrūma*. By Rādhakāntadev Bahādur. Cal. 1886 :
338*, 523*.

SKM = *Sūktinukṣāvali* of Bhagadatta Jalhara. Ed. Embar Kṣṇamācārya. Baroda 1938. Gaekwar's OS 72.
120*, 138*.

SKSS = Somadeva's *Kathāsaritsāgara*. Die Maerchensammlung des Sri Somadeva Bhaṭṭa aus Kaschmir. Sanskrit und Deutsch von Dr. Hermann Brockhaus Leipzig-Paris 1839-63 :
2, 61, 69, 78, 153, 223-5, 317-9, 352, 433, 436, 445, 501, 525,
527, 529, 621.

SKSSD = The *Kathāsaritsāgara* of Somadevabhaṭṭa. Edited by Paṇḍit Durgāprasād and Kāś'īnāth Pāṇḍuraṅg Parab. Fourth Edition. Bombay 1930 :
153*, 352*, 432*, 436*, 501*, 525*.

SL == *Saṅkhalikhita* quoted in VR. :
598*.

S'M = Śūdraka's *Mṛcchakaṭika* or Toy Cart, containing two Commentaries (1) The *Suvarṇālaṅkāraṇa* of Lalla Dikṣit and (2) A *Vṛtti* or *Vivṛti* by Prithvīdhara and (3) Various readings. Edited by Nārāyaṇa Bālakṛṣṇa Godabole. Bombay 1896. BSS 52 :
34, 50, 53, 59, 77, 91, 104*, 105, 169, 226, 235, 264, 309, 344, 345,
346, 432, 441, 509, 513, 538, 547, 606, 609, 655, 712, 713, 714, 715,
733.

SP = Vyāsa's, *Saurapurāṇam*. Edited by Kāś'īnātha Śāstri Lele. Poona 1889. ĀnSS18 :
108*, 540.

- ŚP** = The *Sārṅgadhara Paddhati*. A Sanskrit anthology. Edited by Peter Peterson, Vol. I, Bombay 1888. BSS 37:
91*, 103*, 108*, 138*, 148*, 167*, 301, 311*, 402*, 434*, 545*, 605*, 663*.
- SR** = *Saptaratnam* in HKS 5 :
148*.
- ṢR** = *Ṣaḍratnam* in HKS 4 :
272*.
- SRBh** = *Subhāṣitaratnabhāṇḍāgāra*. Ed. by K. P. Parab. Seventh edition. Revised by V. L. Paṇas'ikar. Bombay 1935 :
29*, 76*, 91*, 120*, 121*, 138*, 148*, 310*, 354*, 402*, 437*, 514*, 590*, 606*, 608*, 663*.
- SRH** = *Sūktiratnahāra* of Sūrya. Ed. by K. Sāmbaśiva Śāstri. Trivandrum 1938. TSS. 141 :
310*, 402*, 590*.
- SRK** = *Subhāṣitaratnākara*. A collection of witty and epigrammatic sayings in Sanskrit, compiled, edited, with explanatory Notes by Kṛṣṇa Śāstri Bhāṣavaḍekar. Bombay 1872 :
76*, 91*, 120*, 138*, 211*, 310*, 354*, 590*, 598*, 606*, 663*, 730*.
- ŚŚ** = *Saduktikarṇāmrta* of Śrīdhardāsa. Ed. by Mah. Paṇḍit Rāmāvatāra Śarmā with a critical introduction by Dr. Hara Dutt Sharma. Lahore 1933. Punjab OS 13 :
208*, 441*, 664*.
- ŚŚ'** = *Sukranītisūrah*, Śrīmat Sūkrācāryyaviracitaḥ. Śrījīvānanda-vidyāsāgarabhaṭṭācāryyena viracitayā vyākhyayā samalaṅkṛtaḥ. Second edition. Calcutta 1890 :
62, 63, 64, 260, 261, 262, 263, 307, 663.
- ŚŚŚ** = *Sāntisataka* in Vs.
260, 261, 262, 263, 307, 663*.
- Śto** = Der Textus Ornator der *Sukasaptati*. Kritisch herausgegeben von Richard Schmidt, Abhandlungen der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil. Klasse 21. 2. 1898-9 :
33*, 86, 88*, 91*, 101, 102, 350, 598.
- ŚTR** = Śivarāma Tripāṭhin's *Rasaratnahāra* in KM 6.
54.
- Sts** = Die *Sukasaptati*, Textus simplicior, herausgegeben von Richard

Schmidt. Leipzig 1893. AKM 10. 1 :

32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 103, 242, 441*, 450*, 719*.

SV = The *Subhāṣitāvalī* of Vallabhadeva. Edited by Peter Peterson and Paṇḍit Durgāprasāda. Bombay 1886. BSS 31 :
29*, 32*, 88*, 108*, 138*, 167*, 230*, 252*, 310*, 342*, 369*,
417*, 473*, 519*, 566, 651, 656, 679–680.

SV = Die *Vetūlapaṇcaviṃśatikā* in den Recensionen des Śivadāsa und eines Ungenannten mit kritischem Commentar. Herausgegeben von Heinrich Uhle. Leipzig. AKM 8. 1. :
8. 33*, 185, 505, 506, 508, 514*, 516, 528, 587–588, 612, 707*.

SVD = The *Vāsavadattā*, a romance by Subandhu. Accompanied by Śivarāma Tripāṭhin's perpetual gloss, entitled Darpaṇa. Edited by Fittedward Hall. Calcutta 1859. Bibl. Ind. :
583

UU = Ujjvaladatta's commentary on the *Uṇṇadisūtras*. Edited by Theodor Aufrecht. Bonn 1859 :
523*.

VA = The *Vāgbhaṭṭālaṅkāra* of Vāgbhaṭa with the commentary of Simhadevagaṇi. Edited by Paṇḍit Śivadatta and Kāśināth Pāṇḍuraṅg Parab. Bombay 1895. KM XLVIII :
65.

VaH = *Vānaryastakam* in HKS 242 :
148*, 272, 274.

VaN = *Vānaryastaka* in NSK :
148*, 272*, 274*.

VCbr = *Vikrama's adventures* or the thirty-two tales of the throne. A collection of stories about king Vikrama, as told by the thirty-two statuettes that supported his throne. Edited in four different recensions of the Sanskrit original (*Vikrama-carita* or *Simhāsana-dvātriṃśata* and translated into English with an introduction by Franklin Edgerton. Part 2. Text, in four parallel recensions. Cambridge. Mass. 1926. HOS 27. (brief recension) :
505*, 528*, 605*.

VC jr = Same as VCbr (Jainistic recension) :
121, 450, 523, 605*. 634.

VC mr = Same as VCbr (Metrical recension) :
106*, 530*, 605*.

VC sr = Same as VCbr (Southern recension) :
88*, 91*, 93*, 106*, 108*, 111, 112, 114–116, 120, 170, 311, 393*.

402*, 415, 416, 428, 477, 507, 523, 530, 562, 605, 606*, 611.

- VDh** = *Vāsiṣṭhadharmasūtram*. Aphorisms on the sacred law of the Āryas, as taught in the school of Vasiṣṭha by Rev. Alois Anton Fuehrer. Poona 1930 BPS 23 : 557*.
- VH** = *Vānarāṣṭakam* in HKS 244 : 577*.
- VKA** = The *Kāvyaśāstrakārasūtras* of Vāmana. Vāmana's Lehrbuch der Poetik. Zum ersten Male herausgegeben von Dr. Carl Capeller. Jena 1875 : 594.
- VKAK** = *Kāvyaśāstrakārasūtravṛtti* of Vāmana with extracts from Kāmadhenu. Critically edited by Narayan Nathaji Kulkarni. Poona 1927 : 458*, 594.
- VKN** = Vāgbhaṭa, *Kāvyaśāstrasūtra*, quoted in Beitrage zur Indischen Erotik. Das Liebesleben des Sanskritvolkes. Nach Quellen dargestellt von Richard Schmidt. Berlin 1922: 79*, 492*, 686*.
- VKS** = *S'rīvātsyāyana Kāmasūtram*. Yaśodharaviracitayā Jayamaṅgalā-khyayā ṭikayā sametam. Edited by Paṇḍit Durgāprasād. Second edition. Bombay 1900. 1, 73, 141*
- VM** = Viśākhadatta's *Mudrārākṣasa*. With a critical introduction, complete text with English translation, exhaustive Notes, appendices and indices by R. S. Walimbe. Poona : 131, 439, 495, 599.
- VN** = *Vānarāṣṭaka* in NSK ; 577.
- VR** = The *Vivāda-vaināyaka*. A treatise on Hindu law by Caṇḍeśvara. Edited by Paṇḍit Dīnanātha Vidyāśāstrī. Calcutta 1886. Bibl. Ind. 103 : 557*.
- VS** = The *Sāhitya-darpaṇa* by Viśvanātha Kavirāja. The text revised from the edition of the Committee of Public Instruction, by Dr. Röer. Translated into English by James R. Ballantyne. Calcutta 1851. Bil. Ind. 9 : 179, 348, 468, 545, 717.
- VS'** = *Satakavali*. Edited by Girīśacandra Vidyāratna. Calcutta 1850. 241* 425*

- VSm** = *Viṣṇusmṛti*. The institutes of Viṣṇu together with extracts from the Sanskrit commentary of Nanda Paṇḍita called *Vaijayanti*. Edited with critical notes, an *anukramaṇikā* and indexes of words and mantras by Julius Jolly. Calcutta 1881. 557*.
- VT** = *The Verses of Vēmana*. Edited and translated by C. Ph. Brown. Madras 1829 :
68*, 136*, 139*, 458*, 477*, 481*, 543*, 569*, 593*, 680*.
- VV** = *Vidyākaraśahasrakam*. By Vidyākara Miśra. Ed. Umeṣh Miśra. Allahabad 1942 :
91*, 519.
- YS** = *Yājñyavalkyasmṛti*. With the commentary *Mitākṣarā* of Vijñānes'vara. Edited by Vāsudeva. Lakṣmaṇa S'āstrī Paṇḍīkar. Fourth Edition. Bombay 1936. 557, 565.
- YSGS** = *The Yājñavalkyasmṛti*. With the commentary *Bālakrīḍā* of Viśvarūpācārya. Edited by Mah. T. Gaṇapati S'āstrī. Trivandrum 1922-4. Tr. SS 74, 81 :
565*.
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I—Index of Texts and Quotations

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 kedness, Deceitfulness, Draining
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 324

Additions, Alterations and Corrections

Page	Line		
10	3	<i>instead of</i> bliss...second	<i>read</i> incomparable enjoyment
„	fn.2	„ befool	„ deceive
„	fn.4	<i>add</i> S'V. 3.10 <i>after</i> Compare	
11	10	<i>delete</i> to a particular degree	
„	11	„ since...passion	
„	„	<i>instead of</i> men's	<i>read</i> their
„	21	„ to them	„ men
12	20	„ ravish ... ravish	„ charm ... charm
13	11	„ magnify and bring	„ increase and exhibit
„	fn.6	„ 631-45...different...595	<i>read</i> 630-650...differing...547,
14	1-2	<i>delete</i> and causes delight	
„	2-3	„ who are personally acquainted with the gist of the matter	
„	6-7	<i>instead of</i> love of the same	<i>read</i> affection for them
„	fn.4	„ S'V	„ SV.
„	„	„ For different	„ For various
„	fn.5	„ Chapter 9-11	„ Chapter VIII
15	1	„ avariciousness	„ avarice,
16	2	„ defaults	„ vices
„	8	„ that they	„ to
„	29	„ scolding	„ nagging
„	33	„ courtezans, since lips	„ courtezans; lips
17	9-10	<i>instead of</i> the behaviour suitable; to them	<i>read</i> suitable behaviour;
„	11	„ is gaining	<i>read</i> is to gain
„	12	„ different	„ various
20	fn.1	„ XIX	„ XIV
21	1	<i>delete</i> go to	
„	5	<i>instead of</i> which	„ that
„	fn.6	„ 588 (465)	„ 501 (621)
22	13	<i>delete</i> new	
„	14	<i>instead of</i> quarrelling	„ quarrels
„	15	<i>add</i> naive <i>after</i> rogues with	
„	25	<i>instead of</i> that they should rather touch	<i>read</i> to touch rather
„	fn.3	„ 648	<i>read</i> 681
23	16	<i>delete</i> (trivarga)	
„	fn.2	<i>instead of</i> XIX	„ XIV

Page	Line			
24	3	<i>delete</i>	considered to be	
"	"	"	<i>instead of</i> in whose fuel-beauty	<i>read</i> and their beauty is the
			fuel by which	
"	20-21	"	awakened through	<i>read</i> aroused by
25	" 22	"	Rich people, who have much money and at the same	
			time are old	<i>read</i> Old people with plenty of money
"	" 27	"	,have relatives	<i>read</i> and relatives
"	" 28	"	family	" families
"	" 29	<i>delete</i>	become learned etc.	
26	3	"	[219b 220a]	
"	13	"	and only show their faces	
	fn 11	<i>add</i>	in BhS'	<i>after</i> readings
27	4	<i>instead of</i>	taken to be	<i>read</i> deemed a
"	6	"	kindhearted	" kind
"	"	"	sky	" heaven
"	13	"	67	" 97
"	26	"	inodorous	" odourless
28	7	"	also causes total emptiness	<i>read</i> is a total blank :
"	14	"	the forest	<i>read</i> forest
30	4	"	not to	" to no
"	19	"	multiply	" increase
31	fn.15	"	ptsk	" ptsK
"	" 17	"	see text 455	" quoted as 491
33	6	"	age, and a strange	" one's age, and another man's
"	18	"	locust	" locusts
"	30	<i>delete</i>	or	
35	2	<i>instead of</i>	Draining Men Dry	<i>read</i> Exploiting Men
"	5	"	sip...they have faded	" suck...they fade
"	8	"	limit	" end
"	9	"	is the end for	" is an end to
"	22	"	as the	" as
"	24-25	"	the former to deprive the latter of their money	<i>read</i>
			courtezans to deprive their paramours of their money	
36	4	"	they	<i>read</i> men
"	16	"	like servants to	" servants of
"	25	"	afterwards	" later
37	7	"	those paramours,	" their paramours, by
"	23	"	promise	" promised
38	9	"	only gives light	" gives light only
"	13	"	declaims...money is	" recites...is money
"	14	<i>delete</i>	has	
"	20	"	themselves	

Page Line

38	21	<i>instead of</i> with...of a burnt wood	<i>read</i> on...of burnt woods
„	fn.13	„	kāvya kalāpa <i>read</i> Kāvya Kalāpa
„	„ „	<i>add</i>	Cāṇakya-Rājanītiśāstram in Calcutta Oriental Series No. 2 (2. 16) <i>after</i> Kāvyaśaṁgraha
39	11	<i>instead of</i> a burnt wood	<i>read</i> burnt woods
40	2	<i>delete</i>	have
„	3	<i>instead of</i> ceased	„ cease
„	12	„	Particularly courtezans „ Courtezans
„	27	„	has „ is
„	fn.4	„	corrupts „ corrupt
41	21	<i>delete</i>	away
42	28	<i>instead of</i> have...can	„ bear...may
43	4	<i>delete</i>	it quite
44	3	<i>instead of</i> different	„ various
49	fn.3	„	250 „ 251
50	21	„	towards „ towards
„	fn.2	„	50, 355-65 „ 64
64	13	„	PT. „ PT
71	fn.5	„	354-64 „ 351-64
72	9	„	BhS „ BhS
„	fn.8	<i>add</i>	quoted also as aphorism 645
73	„ 2	<i>instead of</i>	1317, <i>read</i> 35.58,
„	„ 11	„	text 441 „ texts 441 sqq, 499 sqq, 534 sqq
74	„ 3	„	; सर्वथा किमपि NHP <i>after</i> SV.
„	„ „	„	द्रोहभावं a fn.7 on द्रोहभावं in Text 371
„	fn.7	<i>instead of</i> 7	<i>read</i> 8
76	14	„	172 „ 272
77	„ 1	„	V. l. „ धि°
78	„ 2	„	; धक्षो <i>after</i> पक्षो
„	„ 6	<i>delete</i>	यं
„	„ 8	<i>instead of</i> PS'	<i>read</i> S'P
79	„ 6	„	1538 b 1539a, 13. 2226 „ 39. 7b-8a, 1338. 25 and. <i>delete</i> PS' 1498
„	„	„	SPH <i>read</i> SRH
80	5	„	विचेतनता „ विचेतना
81	10	„	27 „ 28
82	fn.6	„	वेद्या : „ Veśyā ;
82	fn.7	<i>delete</i>	373, 380-1, 434
84	„ 5	<i>add</i>	°ङ्के स्थास्त° ; <i>after</i> स्वास्त° ;
„	„ 11	<i>insted of</i> Ptsk	<i>read</i> PtsK

Page	Line		
85	17	<i>instead of</i> BhS	<i>read</i> BhS'
86	fn.12	<i>add</i> VM 176	<i>after</i> शीघ्रेण
87	„ 2	„ (°थिव)	„ °थीव
„	„ 3	„ °रेखैक PtsK	„ Pts.
„	„ 4	„ ; हितार्थाः	„ हितार्थाः
„	„ 5	„ हृदत्वं नि° S'S	„ निःपि°
„	„ 10	<i>instead of</i> कम्बुकी	<i>read</i> कम्बुकी
88	„ 1	„ 382	„ 381
89	„ 2	„ 347-8	„ 223-5, 347-58
90	„ 1	<i>add</i> cf.	<i>after</i> 1
„	„ 3	<i>delete</i> in HKSC	•
„	„ 7	<i>instead of</i> 56	<i>read</i> 59
91	17	„ द्योपि	„ द्योऽपि
„	28	„ दुःप्रापः ... (कोपि)	„ दुःप्रापः .. (कोऽपि)
„	29	„ RST	„ RS'T
„	fn.1	„ 336-7	„ 336
92	7	„ प्राह दानतो	„ प्राणदानतो
„	20	„ °शिष्टाः	„ °शिष्टाः
„	fn.4	„ वञ्चनासु	„ °वञ्चनासु
„	„ 6	<i>delete</i> in BhSN	
93	16	<i>instead of</i> 626	<i>read</i> 627
„	24	„ असत्यं	„ असत्यः
94	17	„ KR	„ KR
„	fn.3	„ PTaK	„ PtsK
96	„ 4	„ 1509	„ 38. 64-5
97	2	„ ND	„ CND 8
„	16	<i>add another fn.</i> 8 'Also quoted as aphorism' 621 on the text 501	
98	11,13,22	<i>instead of</i> SV	<i>read</i> S'V
„	fn.6,7	„ AKM	„ AEM
100	6	„ SV	„ S'V
„	fn.10	„ AKM	„ AEM
101	4	„ BHS	„ BHS'
102	18	„ SV	„ S'V
„	fn 5	„ महात्मानाम्	„ महात्मानाम्
„	„	„ (1253 b-1254 a)	„ 34.73b-74a
„	„ 18	„ AKM	„ AEM.
103	8	„ nemes	„ enemies
„	16	„ KR	„ KR
„	fn.1	„ 3174, 3511	„ 75. 49; 85. 12

Page Line

104	5	<i>delete</i> [5 1363]	
„	17	<i>instead of</i> SM	„ S'M
105	fn.6	„ S'RBh	„ SRBh
108	4	<i>delete</i> [6615]	
„	6	„ [6616]	
„	fn.1	<i>instead of</i> Nīti	<i>read</i> Nīti
„	„	„ Kautilya's	„ Kauṭīlva's
109	5	„ दशवेशसमो	„ दशवेशसमो
„	fn.9	<i>add</i> Also in	<i>before</i> YSGS
111	27	<i>insted of</i> RST	<i>read</i> RS'T
„	fn.1	„ I. V	„ V. I.
115	„ 8	<i>add</i> cf. न गणिकाधूर्तचारिणीक्षणिकामायाविनीकुहकशीलाविप्लुताभिः सहैकत्र तिष्ठेत् संसर्गेण हि चारिच्यं दुज्येत् S'L in VR 431. 9-11 <i>after</i> festivities	
122	4	<i>instead of</i> Texts	<i>read</i> text
123	7	„ Dāmodargupta	„ Dāmodaragupta
„	fn.5	„ 39-41, 617	„ sqq.
126	„ 13	„ 39-41, 470, 496, 418	„ sqq. and Chapter VIII
127	„ 25	<i>delete</i> [1142b-1143a]	
129		<i>add</i> a fn. on text 657. 'Also quoted in <i>Rasagaṅgādhara</i> in KM. XII; 77. 14, 5	
130	fn.4	<i>instead of</i> S'S'	<i>read</i> S'S
133	2	<i>add</i> On <i>before</i> Paramours	
„	fn. 1	<i>instead of</i> 64	<i>read</i> 65
134	„	<i>add</i> ; च वित्तहेतोर in SRK <i>after</i> ग्राहण	
„	„ 5	„ and SRK <i>after</i> 10, 6	
136	14	<i>instead of</i> प्रपन्नान्	<i>read</i> प्रपन्नान्
152	2	„ Diss	„ Diss.
„	9	„ 516,	„ 516*,
„	„	<i>delete</i> 569	
„	13	<i>add</i> 578*, <i>after</i> 520,	
„	„	„ 610 „ 607	
„	16	<i>instead of</i> Premiere	<i>read</i> Première
153	3	„ Tailanga	„ Tailaṅga
„	9	„ 240	„ 241
„	10	„ 941	„ 641
„	14	<i>delete</i> 473*	
„	17	<i>add</i> 233,	<i>before</i> 579
„	25	<i>instead of</i> Viṣṇugutto	<i>read</i> Viṣṇugutto
„	31	„ 505	„ 505*

Page Line			Page Line		
158	11	add 403*, after 402*,	160	3	instead of 350, read 410,
"	21	" 395, 403*, 567,	"	7	add 106*, after 91*,
"	"	after 126,	"	8	instead of 273*, read 273,
"	"	delete 529*,	"	"	add 364, after 310*,
"	24	instead of Hos read HQS	"	"	instead of 369, read 367,
"	26	add 383, after 368,	"	"	add 403, 413-14, after
"	"	instead of 396 read 393*.	"	"	402*,
"	"	add 412, after 402*,	"	"	instead of 446*, read 446,
"	"	delete 508,	"	9	add 608*, after 596*,
"	"	add 608*, after 606*,	"	"	instead of 656, read 658,
"	30	instead of Singhi read	"	13	delete 309*
"	"	Singhi	"	18	add 29*, before 120*,
"	37	add 383*, 412*, after	"	22	" 366, 384, after 352,
"	"	175*,	"	27	" 384*, " 352*,
159	6	instead of Pañcatantra...	"	"	instead of 432*, read 433*,
"	"	simplīcior read	"	35	delete 91,
"	"	Pañcatantra...simplicior	161	3	add 29*, before 91*,
"	"	add BSS 1,3,4 after 1891-6	"	"	" 393*, " 402*
"	9	instead of 312, read 313,	"	"	" 479, " 545*,
"	"	" 343*, " 343,	"	11	" 453*, after 437*,
"	10	add 383*, after 368	"	"	" 542*, " 514*,
"	"	" 412*, " 402*,	"	12	" 603*, " 590*,
"	"	" 517, " 517-3	"	19	" 29*, before 76*,
"	"	" 523*, " 524*,	"	"	" 453, 542, after 354*,
"	12	instead of °patjitum	"	29	instead of Vs read VS'
"	"	read °partitum	"	37	" sts " S'ts
"	13	" Expones read	162	2	add 88*, after 42,
"	"	Exponens	"	"	" 138*, " 103,
"	"	" °pts read °ptis	"	"	" 412*, " 242,
"	14	" commentaris "	"	6	instead of 651, read 651*,
"	"	commentariis	"	"	" 656, " 656*,
"	"	" critieis read criticis	"	"	" 680, " 680*,
"	17	add 383*, after 368*	"	7	instead of SV read SV
"	"	" 412*, " 402*,	"	10	add 310*, 403*, after 185,
"	25	instead of 366, read	"	35	" 444, " 121,
"	"	360, 363	"	39	instead of 93*, 108*, 311,
"	29	add 363*, after 359*,	"	"	read 93, 108, 311*,
"	34	instead of S'M read S'M.	"	"	add 381, after 311,
"	38	" 347, " 208,	163	4	instead of 1930 read 1930.
160	1	instead of 1896. K. M. 4	"	14	" 594, " 594*,
"	"	(PP 96-148) read 1896.	"	32	" 557, " 598*,
"	"	and KM. 4 (pp 96-148)	164	9	" umeṣh " umeṣa
"	"		"	15	" 557, " 557*

Page		Page	
165	<i>add in order</i> अकीर्तेः 608*	167	<i>add in order</i> चेडि मंथारी 300*,
"	" अदनेरिगिन 680*	"	" तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन 608*,
"	Col. 1 line 20 <i>instead of</i> अन्त...ह्येते	"	" तुमं 493*,
	<i>read</i> अन्त...ह्येता	"	" तोत्तु 593*,
"	" " 21 अन्नं रमई " अन्नं रमइ	"	" त्रासुत्तु 68*,
"	<i>add in order</i> अरक्षिताः 379*,	"	" दस दारण 578*,
"	" इदमन्यच्च 403*,	"	Col. 3 line 20 <i>instead of</i> 419
166	" एवं स्वभावं 379*,		<i>read</i> 429
"	" कालु गदु 458*	168	<i>add in order</i> न कश्चिद् 379*,
"	Col. 2 line 25 <i>instead of</i> 99	"	" " न गणिका ^० 598*,
	<i>read</i> 69	"	" " नादेमैन 477*,
"	" " 28 " 45	"	Col. 2 line 30 <i>instead of</i> निर्धनत्वं
	<i>read</i> 46		<i>read</i> निर्धनं
"	<i>add in order</i> कुलुकु 136*	"	" " 3 " 25 " निवेशाश्च
167	" चेडि किं एदं 494*,		<i>read</i> निवासाश्च
"	Col. 1 line 18 <i>instead of</i> 498		
	<i>read</i> 494		

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